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HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN FOR MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION AT DIESEL FUEL PIPELINE LEAK SITE NAS PENSACOLA FL

2/1/2002

TETRA TECH

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TtNUS/TAL-02-006/4177-3.2

February 6, 2002

Project Number 4177

Commander
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
ATTN: Mr. Byas Glover
Remedial Project Manager
2155 Eagle Drive
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

Reference: Clean Contract No. N62467-94-D-0888
Contract Task Order No. 0223

Subject: Health and Safety Plan for MNA for DFM Pipeline Leak Site, Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Glover:

Tetra Tech NUS is pleased to submit for your review the Final Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for MNA for DFM Pipeline Leak Site, Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida. As indicated below, a copy of the HASP has also been forwarded to Mr. Greg Campbell at NAS Pensacola.

If you have any questions, please call me at (850) 385-9899.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald Walker

Gerald Walker, P.G.
Project Manager

GAW/whe

Enclosure

c: Greg Campbell, NAS Pensacola NPWC
Debbie Wroblewski (Cover Letter Only)
Mark Perry/(unbound)
Matt Soltis
Tallahassee file

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
FOR
MONITORING FOR NATURAL ATTENUATION
AT
DFM PIPELINE LEAK SITE

NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION-NAVY (CLEAN) CONTRACT

Submitted to:
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
2155 Eagle Drive
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

Submitted by:
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.
661 Andersen Drive
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

CONTRACT NUMBER N62467-94-D-0888
CONTRACT TASK ORDER 0223

FEBRUARY 2002

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:

Gerald Walker

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APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL BY:

Matthew M. Soltis

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been written to encompass activities that are to be conducted at the Diesel Fuel, Marine (DFM) Pipeline Leak Site on the Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida as part of Contract Task Order (CTO) 0223. Specifically, this HASP addresses the additional investigation activities that will monitor and assess the success of natural attenuation of the contamination present in the groundwater at this site. This HASP is part of an overall effort conducted under Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy (CLEAN) III administered through the U.S. Navy Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command (SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM), as defined under Contract Number N62467-94-D-0888. In addition to the HASP, a copy of the Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. (TtNUS) Environmental Health and Safety Guidance Manual must be present at the site during the performance of site activities. The Guidance Manual provides detailed information pertaining to the HASP, as well as TtNUS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's). Both documents must be present at the site to comply with the requirements stipulated in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120.

This HASP has been developed using the latest available information regarding known or suspected chemical contaminants and potential physical hazards associated with the proposed work and site. The HASP will be modified if new information becomes available. All changes to the HASP will be made by the Project Health & Safety Officer (PHSO) and approved by the TtNUS Health and Safety Manager (HSM) and the Task Order Manager (TOM). The TOM will notify affected personnel of all changes.

The elements of this HASP are in compliance with the requirements established by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" (HAZWOPER), and sections of 29 CFR 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction". The information contained in this plan, as well as policies on conducting onsite operations, have been obtained from the TtNUS Health and Safety Program.

1.1 KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

This section defines responsibility for site safety and health for TtNUS and subcontractor employees engaged in onsite activities. Personnel assigned to these positions will exercise the primary responsibility for all onsite health and safety. These persons will be the primary points of contact for any questions regarding the safety and health procedures and the selected control measures that are to be implemented for onsite activities.

- The TtNUS TOM is responsible for the overall direction of health and safety for this project.

- The PHSO is responsible for developing this HASP in accordance with applicable OSHA regulations. Specific responsibilities include:

  i. Providing information regarding site contaminants and physical hazards associated with the site.
  ii. Establishing air monitoring and decontamination procedures.
  iii. Assigning personal protective equipment based on task and potential hazards.
  iv. Determining emergency response procedures and emergency contacts.
  v. Stipulating training requirements and reviewing appropriate training and medical surveillance certificates.
  vi. Providing standard work practices to minimize potential injuries and exposures associated with hazardous waste work.
  vii. Modify this HASP, as it becomes necessary.

- The TtNUS Field Operations Leader (FOL) is responsible for implementation of the HASP with the assistance of an appointed Site Safety Officer (SSO). The FOL manages field activities, executes the work plan, and enforces safety procedures as applicable to the work plan.

- The SSO supports site activities by advising the FOL on all aspects of health and safety on-site. These duties may include:

  i. Coordinates all health and safety activities with the FOL.
  ii. Selects, applies, inspects, and maintains personal protective equipment.
  iii. Establishes work zones and control points in areas of operation.
  iv. Implements air monitoring program for onsite activities.
  v. Verifies training and medical clearance of onsite personnel status in relation to site activities.
  vi. Implements Hazard Communication, Respiratory Protection Programs, and other associated health and safety programs as they may apply to site activities.
  vii. Coordinates emergency services.
  viii. Provides site-specific training for all onsite personnel.
  ix. Investigates all accidents and injuries (see Attachment I - Illness/Injury Procedure and Report Form)
  x. Provides input to the PHSO regarding the need to modify, this HASP, or applicable health and safety associated documents as per site-specific requirements.

- Compliance with the requirements stipulated in this HASP is monitored by the SSO and coordinated through the TtNUS CLEAN HSM.

Note: In some cases one person may be designated responsibilities for more than one position. For example, at NAS Pensacola the FOL may also be responsible for SSO duties. This action will be performed only as credentials, experience, and availability permits.

1.2 SITE INFORMATION AND PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS

Site Name: Naval Air Station Pensacola Address: Pensacola, Florida

Navy Remedial Project Manager: Byas Glover Phone Number: (843) 820-5651

Navy Environmental Coordinator: Greg Campbell Phone Number: (850) 452-4611 ext. 103

Purpose of Site Visit: This activity is divided into a multi-task operation (see Section 4.0), including groundwater sampling, well abandonment, and other related activities .

Proposed Dates of Work: February 2002 - February 2003

Project Team:

TtNUS Personnel:	**Discipline/Tasks Assigned:**
Gerald Walker	Task Order Manager (TOM)
Howard Engle	Field Operations Leader (FOL)
Matthew M. Soltis, CIH, CSP	CLEAN Health and Safety Manager (HSM)
James K. Laffey	Project Health and Safety Officer (PHSO)
TBD	Site Safety Officer (SSO)

Non-TtNUS Personnel	**Affiliation/Discipline/Tasks Assigned**
TBD	Drilling Subcontractor(s)
TBD	IDW Subcontractor

Prepared By: James K. Laffey

TBD - To be determined

2.0 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section is part of a preplanning effort to direct and guide field personnel in the event of an emergency. All site activities will be coordinated with NAS Pensacola fire protection and emergency services prior to commencement. In the event of an emergency, which cannot be mitigated using onsite resources, personnel will evacuate to a safe place of refuge and the FOL will call 911 and report the emergency. Site personnel may transport ill workers or those who have non-serious injuries to medical facilities, provided that such transport can be done safely. The emergency response agencies listed in this plan are capable of providing the most effective response, and as such, will be designated as the primary responders. These agencies are located within a reasonable distance from the area of site operations, which ensures adequate emergency response time. NAS Pensacola Emergency Dispatch will be notified anytime outside response agencies are contacted. This Emergency Action Plan conforms to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.38(a), as allowed in 29 CFR 1910.120(l)(1)(ii).

TtNUS will, through necessary services, include initial response measures for incidents such as:

- Initial fire-fighting support and prevention
- Initial spill control and containment measures and prevention
- Removal of personnel from emergency situations
- Provision of initial medical support for injury/illness requiring only first-aid level support
- Provision of site control and security measures as necessary

2.2 PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

Through the initial hazard/risk assessment effort, injury or illness resulting from exposure to chemical or physical hazards or fire are the most probable emergencies that can be encountered during site activities. To minimize and eliminate these potential emergency situations, pre-emergency planning activities associated with this project include the following. The SSO and/or the FOL are responsible for:

- Coordinating response actions with NAS Pensacola Emergency Services personnel to ensure that TtNUS emergency action activities are compatible with existing facility emergency response procedures.
- Establishing and maintaining information at the project staging area (Support Zone) for easy access in the event of an emergency. This information includes the following:

  - Chemical Inventory (for substances used onsite), with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

- Onsite personnel medical records (medical data sheets).
- A logbook identifying personnel onsite each day.
- Emergency notification phone numbers in all site vehicles

- Identifying a chain or command for emergency action.
- Educating site workers to the hazards and control measures associated with planned activities at the site, and providing early recognition and prevention, where possible.

It is the responsibility of the TtNUS FOL to ensure that this information is available and present at the site.

2.3 EMERGENCY RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION

2.3.1 Recognition

Foreseeable emergency situations that may be encountered during site activities will generally be recognizable by visual observation. A clear knowledge of the signs and symptoms of overexposure to contaminants of concern may alert personnel of the potential hazards concerning themselves or their fellow workers. These potential hazards, the activities with which they have been associated, and the recommended control methods are discussed in detail in sections 5.0 and 6.0 of this document. Additionally, early recognition will be supported by periodic site surveys to eliminate any conditions that may predispose site personnel or properties to an emergency. The FOL and the SSO will constitute the site evaluation committee responsible for these periodic surveys. Site surveys will be conducted at least once a week during the initiation of this effort.

The above actions will provide early recognition for potential emergency situations. Should an incident take place, TtNUS will take defensive and offensive measures to control these situations. However, if the FOL and/or the SSO determine that an incident has progressed to a serious emergency situation, TtNUS will withdraw, and notify the appropriate response agencies.

2.3.2 Prevention

TtNUS and subcontractor personnel will minimize the potential for emergencies by ensuring compliance with the HASP, the Health and Safety Guidance Manual, applicable OSHA regulations, and through periodic site surveys of work areas.

2.4 SAFE DISTANCES AND PLACES OF REFUGE

In the event that the site must be evacuated, all personnel will immediately stop activities and report to the FOL at the place of safe refuge. Safe places of refuge will be determined prior to commencement of site

activities and will be conveyed to personnel as part of the daily safety meeting conducted each morning. Upon reporting to the refuge location, personnel will remain there until directed otherwise by the TtNUS FOL. The FOL or the SSO will take a head count at this location to confirm the location of all site personnel. The site logbook will be used to take the head count. Places of refuge will ideally be selected which offer a point for communication purposes should this be required.

2.5 EVACUATION ROUTES AND PROCEDURES

Once an evacuation is initiated, personnel will proceed immediately to the designated place of refuge, unless doing so would further jeopardize the welfare of workers. In such an event, personnel will proceed to a designated alternate location (to be identified) and remain there until further notification from the FOL. The use of these locations as assembly points provides communication and a direction point for emergency services, should they be needed.

Evacuation procedures will be discussed prior to the initiation of any work at the site. This shall include identifying primary and secondary evacuation routes and assembly points. Evacuation routes from the site are dependent upon the location at which work is being performed and the circumstances under which an evacuation is required. Additionally, site location and meteorological conditions (i.e., wind speed and direction) will influence the designation of evacuation routes. As a result, assembly points at NAS Pensacola will be selected, and in the event of an emergency, field personnel will proceed to these points by the most direct route possible without further endangering themselves.

2.6 EMERGENCY ALERTING AND ACTION/RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Since TtNUS personnel will not always be working in the proximity of each other, hand signals, voice commands, air horns, and/or two-way radios may comprise the mechanisms to alert site personnel of an emergency.

If an incident occurs, site personnel will initiate the following procedures:

- Initiate incident alerting procedures (if needed) verbally, by air horn, or using two-way radios.
- Evacuate non-essential personnel.
- Initiate initial response procedures.
- Describe to the FOL (who will serve as the Incident Commander) what has occurred in as much detail as possible.

In the event that site personnel cannot control the incident through offensive and/or defensive measures, the FOL and/or the SSO will enact emergency notification procedure to secure additional outside assistance in the following manner:

- Call 911 for outside emergency service and report the emergency to the NAS Pensacola Emergency Dispatch (See Table 2-1)
- Give the emergency operator the location of the emergency and a brief description of what has occurred.
- Stay on the phone follow the instructions given by the operator
- The appropriate agency will be notified and dispatched

If an incident occurs at outside of our designated operating areas impacting field personnel, the following procedures are to be initiated:

- Initiate an evacuation (if needed) by voice commands, hand signals, air horns, or two-way radio.
- Call Navy On-Site Representative
- Proceed to the assembly points as directed by NAS Pensacola or other Navy personnel.

2.7 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Prior to performing work at the site, all personnel will be thoroughly briefed on the emergency procedures to be followed in the event of an incident. A mobile phone shall be available at the sites. Table 2-1 provides a list of emergency contacts and their corresponding telephone numbers. These numbers will be used for all of the sites to be visited during this project. This table must be posted at the sites where it is readily available to all site personnel.

TABLE 2-1

EMERGENCY CONTACTS
NAS PENSACOLA

AGENCY	TELEPHONE
EMERGENCY (outside services) (Police, Fire, and Ambulance Services)	**911**
NAS Pensacola - Emergency Dispatch	(850) 452-3333
Navy Engineer-in-Charge Byas Glover	(843) 820-5651
Facility Point of Contact Greg Campbell	(850) 452-4611 ext 103
Navy Hospital	(850) 505-6600
Baptist Hospital	(850) 469-2313)
Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission Northwest Region Office	(850) 265-3676
WorkCare	(800) 229-3674
TtNUS Tallahassee Office and Task Order Manager (Gerry Walker)	(850) 385-9899
CLEAN Health and Safety Manager Matthew M. Soltis, CIH, CSP	(412) 921-8912
Project Health and Safety Officer James K. Laffey	(412) 921-8678

2.8 ROUTE TO HOSPITALS

Two hospitals could potentially be used during this project depending on the circumstances. For emergency situations the Naval Hospital Pensacola (NHP) should be utilized. The hospital is closer to the site and is fully prepared to accept chemically contaminated patients. Baptist Hospital will be used for all non-emergency care services. Routes and directions to these hospitals are provided in Figures 2-1 and 2-2.

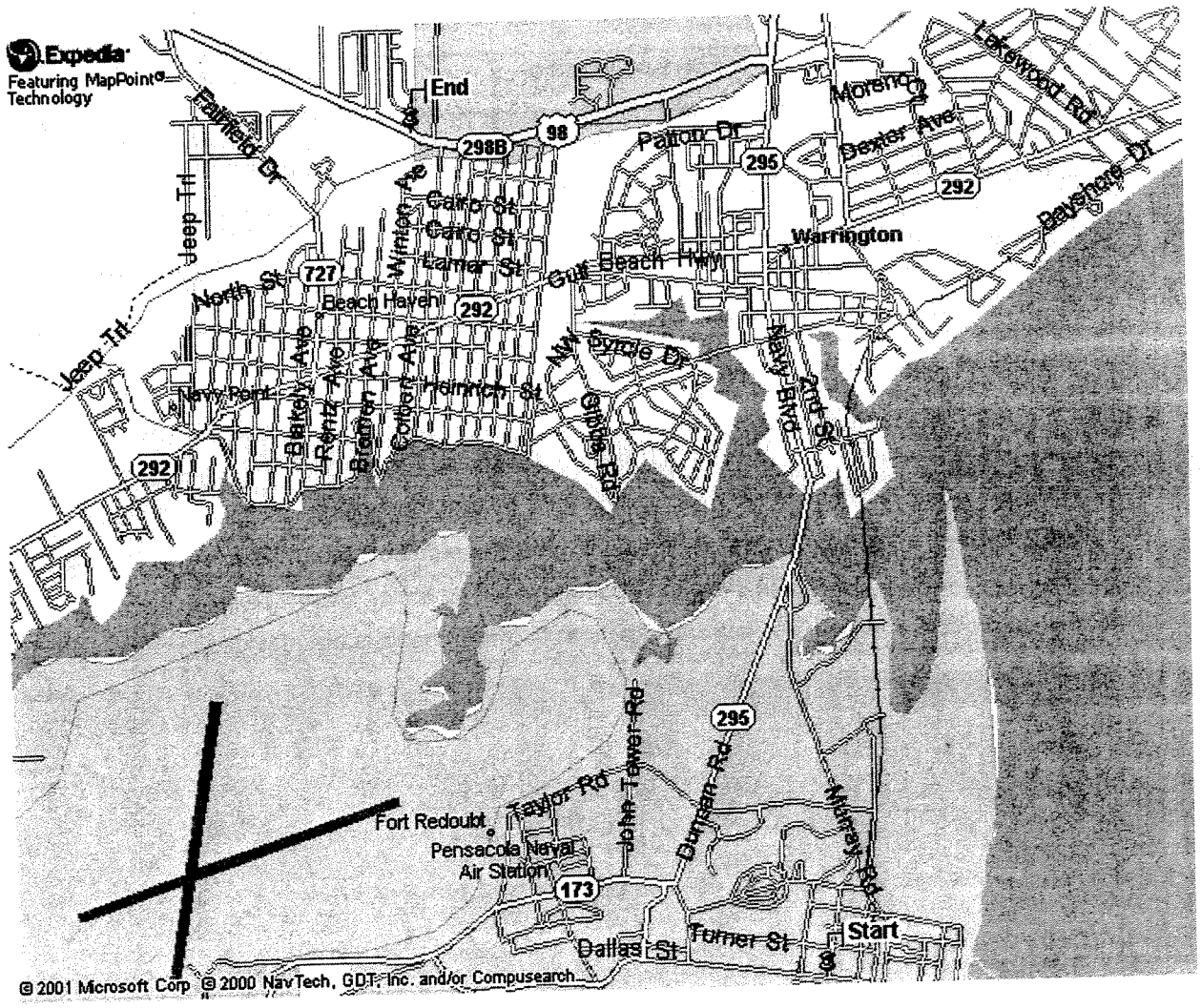
Navy Hospital
6000 W. Highway 98
Pensacola, Florida 32512
(850) 505-6600

Directions to the Navy Hospital from the site are as follows:

Proceed out of Main Gate (Navy Blvd) heading north to US Highway 98. Turn left (heading west) on US 98 and proceed approximately 1 mile. Hospital will be on the right (Building 2268).

Figure 2-1

Route to Naval Hospital Pensacola



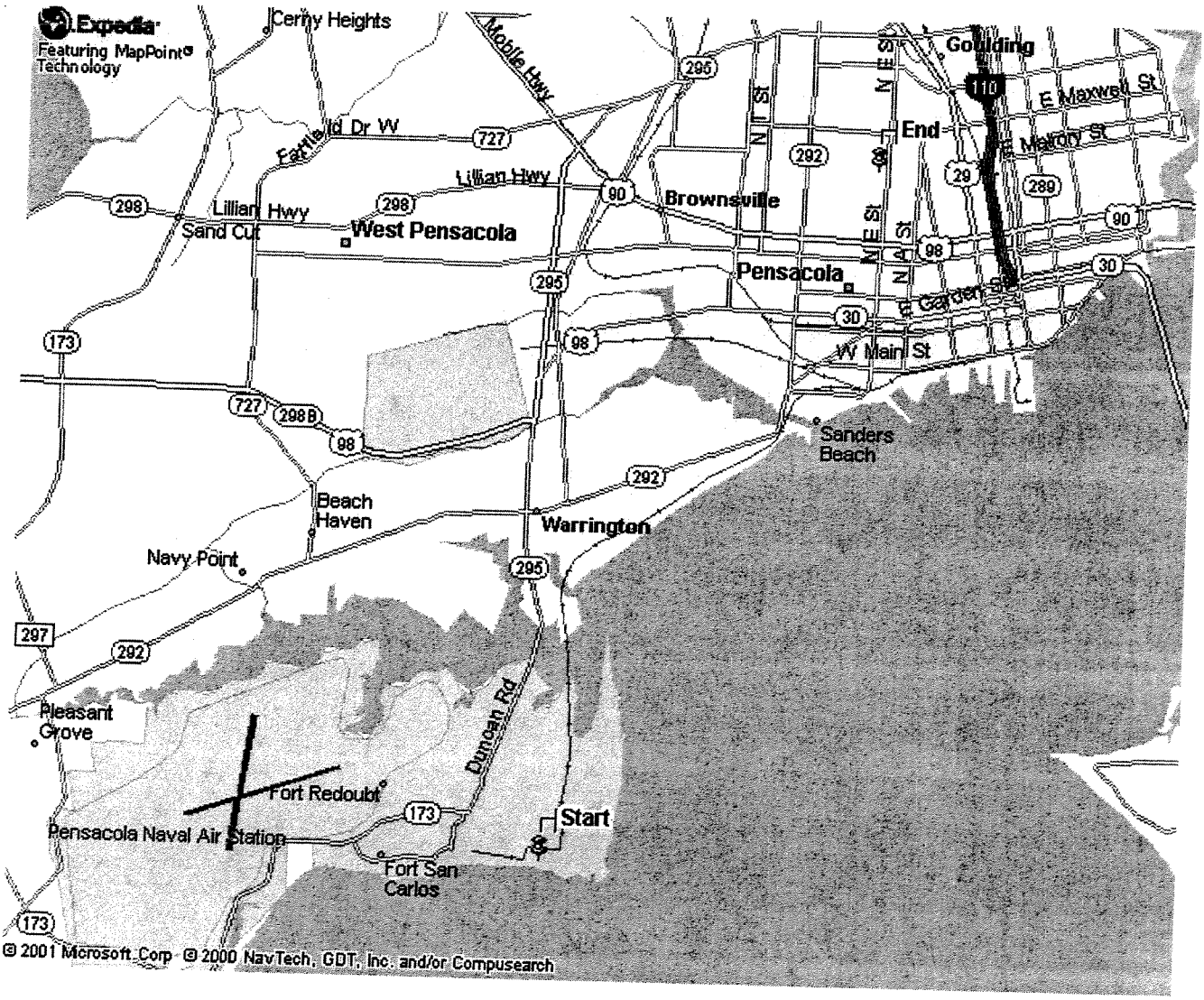
Baptist Hospital
1000 West Moreno Blvd.
Pensacola, FL 32508
(850-469-2313)

Directions to this Hospital from the Main Gate of NAS Pensacola are:

Proceed out of Main Gate (Navy Blvd) heading north to Hwy 292. Turn right (heading east) on Hwy 292 until it turns into Garden Street (approx. 3 miles). Take Garden Street to intersection with "E" Street. Turn left onto "E" Street and proceed approximately 1 mile to Hospital on left.

Figure 2-2

Route to Baptist Hospital



2.9 DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES/EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

During any site evacuation, decontamination procedures will be performed only if doing so does not further jeopardize the welfare of site workers. Decontamination will not be performed if the incident warrants immediate evacuation. However, it is unlikely that an evacuation would occur which would require workers to evacuate the site without first performing the necessary decontamination procedures.

TtNUS personnel will perform removal of personnel from emergency situations and may provide initial medical support for injury/illnesses requiring only first-aid level support. Medical attention above that level will require assistance and support from the designated emergency response agencies. **If the emergency involves personnel exposures to chemicals, follow the steps provided in Figure 2-3.**

2.10 INJURY/ILLNESS REPORTING

If any TtNUS personnel are injured or develop an illness as a result of working at the sites, the TtNUS "Injury/Illness Procedure" (Attachment I) must be followed. Following this procedure is necessary for documenting all of the information obtained at the time of the incident.

FIGURE 2-3
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROTOCOL

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance for the medical management of injury situations. In the event of a personnel injury or accident:

- Rescue, when necessary, employing proper equipment and methods.
- Give attention to emergency health problems -- breathing, cardiac function, bleeding, and shock.
- Transfer the victim to the medical facility designated in this HASP by suitable and appropriate conveyance (i.e. ambulance for serious events)
- Obtain as much exposure history as possible (a Potential Exposure report is attached).
- If the injured person is a TtNUS employee, call the medical facility and advise them that the patient(s) is/are being sent and that they can anticipate a call from the WorkCare physician. WorkCare will contact the medical facility and request specific testing which may be appropriate. WorkCare physicians will monitor the care of the victim. Site officers and personnel should not attempt to get this information, as this activity leads to confusion and misunderstanding.
- Call WorkCare at 1-800-455-6155 and enter Extension 109 or follow the voice prompt for after hours and weekend notification and be prepared to provide:
  - Any known information about the nature of the injury.
  - As much of the exposure history as was feasible to determine in the time allowed.
  - Name and phone number of the medical facility to which the victim(s) has/have been taken.
  - Name(s) of the involved TtNUS employee(s).
  - Name and phone number of an informed site officer who will be responsible for further investigations.
  - Fax appropriate information to WorkCare at (714) 456-2154.
- Contact Corporate Health and Safety Department (Matt Soltis) at 1-800-245-2730.

As data is gathered and the scenario becomes more clearly defined, this information should be forwarded to WorkCare.

WorkCare will compile the results of all data and provide a summary report of the incident. A copy of this report will be placed in each victim's medical file in addition to being distributed to appropriately designated company officials.

Each involved worker will receive a letter describing the incident but deleting any personal or individual comments. A personalized letter describing the individual findings/results will accompany this generalized summary. A copy of the personal letter will be filed in the continuing medical file maintained by WorkCare.

FIGURE 2-3 (continued)
POTENTIAL EXPOSURE REPORT

Name: _____ Date of Exposure: _____

Social Security No.: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____

Client Contact: _____ Phone No.: _____

Company Name: _____

I. Exposing Agent

Name of Product or Chemicals (if known):_____

_____

Characteristics (if the name is not known)

Solid Liquid Gas Fume Mist Vapor

II. Dose Determinants

What was individual doing?_____

How long did individual work in area before signs/symptoms developed? _____

Was protective gear being used? If yes, what was the PPE? _____

Was there skin contact?_____

Was the exposing agent inhaled?_____

Were other persons exposed? If yes, did they experience symptoms? _____

III. Signs and Symptoms (check off appropriate symptoms)

Immediately With Exposure:

Burning of eyes, nose, or throat
Tearing
Headache
Cough
Shortness of Breath
Chest Tightness / Pressure
Nausea / Vomiting
Dizziness
Weakness

Delayed Symptoms:

Weakness
Nausea / Vomiting
Shortness of Breath
Cough
Loss of Appetite
Abdominal Pain
Headache
Numbness / Tingling

IV. Present Status of Symptoms (check off appropriate symptoms)

Burning of eyes, nose, or throat
Tearing
Headache
Cough
Shortness of Breath
Chest Tightness / Pressure
Cyanosis
Nausea / Vomiting
Dizziness
Weakness
Loss of Appetite
Abdominal Pain
Numbness / Tingling

Have symptoms: (please check off appropriate response and give duration of symptoms)

Improved: _____ Worsened: _____ Remained Unchanged: _____

V. Treatment of Symptoms (check off appropriate response)

None: _____ Self-Medicated: _____ Physician Treated: _____

3.0 SITE BACKGROUND

3.1 NAS PENSACOLA

NAS Pensacola is approximately 5,800 acres and is located on a peninsula bounded on the east and south by Pensacola Bay and Big Lagoon and on the north by Bayou Grande.

3.1.1 DFM Pipeline Leak Site

The DFM pipeline leak site is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of North and East Avenues at NAS Pensacola, Florida. A pipeline used to transport marine diesel fuel was found to be leaking in 1985. In July 1986 a groundwater remedial system was installed and operated until February 1989. The system removed a majority of the contamination and left very low contaminant levels at the site. In March 1991 quarterly groundwater sampling was started to monitor contaminant levels at the site. Groundwater monitoring is currently being conducted by TtNUS.

4.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The following is a list of activities that are covered in this HASP for the CTO 0223 project:

- Mobilization/demobilization
  - Coordination with NAS Pensacola personnel and subcontractors; purchase of expendable materials; preparation, packaging, and shipping of all required field equipment and materials; and performance of site-specific health and safety training for all onsite personnel.
- Water level measurements taken from each monitoring well during each of the quarterly monitoring events.
- Monitoring well abandonment of up to ten existing monitoring wells by removing the poly vinyl chloride (PVC) and grouting to land surface.
- Groundwater sampling, including:
  - Sampling monitoring wells MW-1, 2, 3, 7, 11, and 12. Prior to groundwater sampling, the monitoring wells will be purged using a peristaltic pump. Field analyses including turbidity, specific conductance, temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen will be performed to ensure groundwater stability. Groundwater samples well be collected using low-flow peristaltic pumping).
- Decontamination of sampling equipment
- Investigative-Derived Wastes (IDW) management
  - Approximately 5 drums of IDW will be generated. One drum of purge water will be generated for each of the five sampling events. The groundwater analytical results from the investigation will be used for IDW characterization. Drums will be stored at the IDW storage area until the results are completed. IDW management for the quarterly sampling events will be completed during four additional mobilizations, one following each quarterly sampling event.

The above listing represents a summarization of the tasks as they may apply to the scope and application of this HASP. For more detailed description of the associated tasks, refer to the Monitoring Only Plan. Any tasks to be conducted outside of the elements listed here will be considered a change in scope requiring modification of this document. The TOM or a designated representative will submit all requested modifications to this document to the HSM.

5.0 TASKS/HAZARDS/ASSOCIATED CONTROL MEASURES SUMMARIZATION

Table 5-1 of this section serves as the primary portion of the site-specific HASP which identifies the tasks that are to be performed as part of the scope of work. This table will be modified and incorporated into this document as new or additional tasks are performed at the site. The anticipated hazards, recommended control measures, air monitoring recommendations, required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and decontamination measures for each site task are discussed in detail. This table and the associated control measures shall be changed, if the scope of work, contaminants of concern, or other conditions change.

Through using the table, site personnel can determine which hazards are associated with each task and at each site, and what associated control measures are necessary to minimize potential exposure or injuries related to those hazards. The table also assists field team members in determining which PPE and decontamination procedures to use based on proper air monitoring techniques and site-specific conditions.

A Health and Safety Guidance Manual accompanies this table and HASP. The manual is designed to further explain supporting programs and elements for other site-specific aspects as required by 29 CFR 1910.120. The Guidance Manual should be referenced for additional information regarding air monitoring instrumentation, decontamination activities, emergency response, hazard assessments, hazard communication and hearing conservation programs, medical surveillance, PPE, respiratory protection, site control measures, standard work practices, and training requirements. Many of TtNUS SOPs are also provided in this Guidance Manual.

Safe Work Permits issued for all Exclusion Zone activities (See Section 9.4 and Attachment IV) will use elements defined in Table 5-1 as it's primary reference. The FOL and/or the SSO completing the Safe Work Permit will add additional site-specific information. In situations where the Safe Work Permit is more conservative than the direction provided in Table 5-1 due to the incorporation of site-specific elements, the Safe Work Permit will be followed.

TABLE 5-1
TASKS/HAZARDS/CONTROL MEASURES COMPENDIUM FOR NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FLORIDA – CTO 0223

Tasks/Operation/ Locations	Anticipated Hazards	Recommended Control Measures	Hazard Monitoring	Personal Protective Equipment *(Items in italics are deemed optional as conditions or the FOL or SSO dictate.)*	Decontamination Procedures
Groundwater sampling and associated tasks including well purging, collecting water level measurements and groundwater parameters.	*Chemical hazards:* 1) Primary types of contaminants include VOCs associated with petroleum products (Marine Diesel fuel) and SVOCs in the form of diesel fuel and TPH. Based on historical analytical data, none of the VOCs of concern (benzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, and ethylbenzene) are at concentrations that would pose an inhalation hazard to site personnel. Refer to Table 6-1 for additional information on site contaminants of concern. 2) Transfer of contamination into clean areas *Physical hazards:* 3) Lifting (strain/muscle pulls) 4) Slip, trips, and falls 5) Ambient temperature extremes (heat stress) 6) Vehicular and foot traffic *Natural hazards:* 7) Insect/animal bites and stings, poisonous plants, etc. 8) Inclement weather	1) Use real-time monitoring instrumentation, action levels, and identified PPE to control exposures to potentially contaminated media (air, water, etc.). 2) Decontaminate all equipment and supplies between sampling locations and prior to leaving the site. 3) Use machinery or multiple personnel for heavy lifts. Use proper lifting techniques particularly when lifting or handling heavy or awkward objects (drums, sample coolers, etc.) 4) Preview work locations for unstable/uneven terrain. 5 Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. Provide acceptable shelter and liquids for field crews. Additional information regarding cold/heat stress concerns is available in the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 6) Traffic and equipment considerations are to include the following: - Establish safe zones of approach. - All activities are to be conducted consistent with the Base requirements. - If working near roadways or other traffic areas, wear high visibility vests. 7) Avoid nesting areas, use repellents. Report potential hazards to the SSO. Follow guidance presented in Section 4 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 8) Suspend or terminate operations until directed otherwise by the SSO.	**It is not anticipated that potential contaminant concentrations at outdoor sample locations will present an inhalation hazard.** A direct reading Photoionization Detector (PID), with at least a 10.2 eV lamp, will be used to screen samples and to detect the presence of any potential volatile organics. Source monitoring of the monitoring well will be conducted at regular intervals to be determined by the SSO. Positive sustained results at a source or downwind location(s) which may impact operations crew will require the following actions: - Monitor the breathing zone of at-risk and downwind employees. Any sustained readings (greater than 1 minute in duration) above 1 ppm in the breathing zone of the at-risk employees requires site activities to be suspended and site personnel to report to an unaffected area. Sustained readings at any concentration will be reported to the PHSO/HSM so that additional guidance can be provided. - Work may only resume if airborne readings in worker breathing zone return to below 1 ppm levels. If elevated readings in worker breathing zone persist, the PHSO and HSM will be contacted to determine necessary actions and levels of protection. This action level has been selected based on the fact that no VOCs should be present in the worker breathing zones based on existing analytical data from this site. Any sustained elevated readings should be viewed as a potential hazard until the source can be determined.	Level D protection will be utilized for the initiation of all sampling activities. Level D - (Minimum Requirements) - Standard field attire (Sleeved shirt; long pants) - Safety shoes (steel toe/shank) - Safety glasses - Surgical style gloves (double-layered if necessary) - Reflective vest for high traffic areas - *Hardhat (when overhead hazards exists, or identified as a operation requirement)* - *Tyvek coveralls and disposable boot covers if surface contamination is present or if the potential for soiling work attire exists.* - *Hearing protection for high noise areas, or as directed on an operation by operation scenario.* **Note:** The Safe Work Permit(s) for this task (see Attachment IV) will be issued at the beginning of each day to address the tasks planned for that day. As part of this task, additional PPE may be assigned to reflect site-specific conditions or special considerations or conditions associated with any identified task.	**Personnel Decontamination** will consist of a removal and disposal of non-reusable PPE (gloves, coveralls, etc., as applicable). The decon function will take place at an area adjacent to the site activities. This procedure will consist of: - Equipment drop - Outer coveralls, boot covers, and/or outer glove removal (as applicable) - Removal, segregation, and disposal of non-reusable PPE in bags/containers provided - Soap/water wash and rinse of reusable PPE (e.g., hardhat) if potentially contaminated - Wash hands and face, leave contamination reduction zone.

TABLE 5-1
TASKS/HAZARDS/CONTROL MEASURES COMPENDIUM FOR
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FLORIDA – CTO 0223

Tasks/Operation/ Locations	Anticipated Hazards	Recommended Control Measures	Hazard Monitoring	Personal Protective Equipment *(Items in italics are deemed optional as conditions or the FOL or SSO dictate.)*	Decontamination Procedures
Monitoring Well abandonment activities.	*Chemical hazards:* 1) Primary types of contaminants include VOCs associated with petroleum products (Marine Diesel fuel) and SVOCs in the form of diesel fuel and TPH. Based on historical analytical data, none of the VOCs of concern (benzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, and ethylbenzene) are at concentrations that would pose an inhalation hazard to site personnel. Refer to Table 6-1 for additional information on site contaminants of concern. 2) Transfer of contamination into clean areas *Physical hazards:* 3) Lifting (strain/muscle pulls) 4) Slip, trips, and falls 5) Ambient temperature extremes (heat stress) 6) Vehicular and foot traffic 7) Heavy equipment hazard *Natural hazards:* 8) Insect/animal bites and stings, poisonous plants, etc. 9) Inclement weather	1) Use real-time monitoring instrumentation, action levels, and identified PPE to control exposures to potentially contaminated media (air, water, etc.). 2) Decontaminate all equipment and supplies between sampling locations and prior to leaving the site. 3) Use machinery or multiple personnel for heavy lifts. Use proper lifting techniques particularly when lifting or handling heavy or awkward objects (drums, sample coolers, etc.) 4) Preview work locations for unstable/uneven terrain. 5 Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. Provide acceptable shelter and liquids for field crews. Additional information regarding cold/heat stress concerns is available in the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 6) Traffic and equipment considerations are to include the following: - Establish safe zones of approach. - All activities are to be conducted consistent with the Base requirements. - If working near roadways or other traffic areas, wear high visibility vests. 7) If any heavy equipment (drill rigs, backhoes, etc.) are used during this activity, the following will be applicable: Equipment will be: - Inspected in accordance with Federal safety and transportation guidelines, OSHA (1926.600.601.602), and manufacturer's design. All inspections will be documented using the Equipment Inspection Checklist found in Attachment III of this HASP. - Operated and supported by knowledgeable operators, and ground crew. - Used within safe work zones, with routes of approach clearly demarcated. All personnel not directly supporting this operation will remain at least 25 feet from the point of operation. This will be the area identified as the exclusion zone. In addition to equipment considerations, the following safe operating procedures will be incorporated: - Masts, booms or other projecting devices/structures shall be at least 20 feet from overhead power sources and a minimum of 3 feet from underground utilities. - Hand signals will be established prior to the commencement of the operation. - Only manufacturer-approved equipment may be used in conjunction with equipment repair procedures. - Work areas will be kept clear of clutter. - Secure all loose articles to avoid possible entanglement during coring activities. - All self-propelled equipment shall be equipped with movement warning systems. - All personnel will be instructed in the location and operations of the emergency shut-off device(s). This device will be tested initially (and then periodically) to ensure its operational status. - Areas will be inspected prior to the movement of equipment and support vehicles to eliminate any physical hazards. This will be the responsibility of the FOL and/or SSO. 8) Avoid nesting areas, use repellents. Report potential hazards to the SSO. Follow guidance presented in Section 4 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 9) Suspend or terminate operations until directed otherwise by the SSO.	**It is not anticipated that potential contaminant concentrations at outdoor sample locations will present an inhalation hazard.** A direct reading Photoionization Detector (PID), with at least a 10.2 eV lamp, will be used to screen samples and to detect the presence of any potential volatile organics. Source monitoring of the monitoring well will be conducted at regular intervals to be determined by the SSO. Positive sustained results at a source or downwind location(s) which may impact operations crew will require the following actions: - Monitor the breathing zone of at-risk and downwind employees. Any sustained readings (greater than 1 minute in duration) above 1 ppm in the breathing zone of the at-risk employees requires site activities to be suspended and site personnel to report to an unaffected area. Sustained readings at any concentration will be reported to the PHSO/HSM so that additional guidance can be provided. - Work may only resume if airborne readings in worker breathing zone return to below 1 ppm levels. If elevated readings in worker breathing zone persist, the PHSO and HSM will be contacted to determine necessary actions and levels of protection. This action level has been selected based on the fact that no VOCs should be present in the worker breathing zones based on existing analytical data from this site. Any sustained elevated readings should be viewed as a potential hazard until the source can be determined.	Level D protection will be utilized for the initiation of all sampling activities. Level D - (Minimum Requirements) - Standard field attire (Sleeved shirt; long pants) - Safety shoes (steel toe/shank) - Safety glasses - Surgical style gloves (double-layered if necessary) - Reflective vest for high traffic areas - *Hardhat (when overhead hazards exists, or identified as a operation requirement)* - *Tyvek coveralls and disposable boot covers if surface contamination is present or if the potential for soiling work attire exists.* - *Hearing protection for high noise areas, or as directed on an operation by operation scenario.* **Note:** The Safe Work Permit(s) for this task (see Attachment IV) will be issued at the beginning of each day to address the tasks planned for that day. As part of this task, additional PPE may be assigned to reflect site-specific conditions or special considerations or conditions associated with any identified task.	**Personnel Decontamination** will consist of a removal and disposal of non-reusable PPE (gloves, coveralls, etc., as applicable). The decon function will take place at an area adjacent to the site activities. This procedure will consist of: - Equipment drop - Outer coveralls, boot covers, and/or outer glove removal (as applicable) - Removal, segregation, and disposal of non-reusable PPE in bags/containers provided - Soap/water wash and rinse of reusable PPE (e.g., hardhat) if potentially contaminated - Wash hands and face, leave contamination reduction zone.

TABLE 5-1
TASKS/HAZARDS/CONTROL MEASURES COMPENDIUM FOR NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FLORIDA – CTO 0223

Tasks/Operation/ Locations	Anticipated Hazards	Recommended Control Measures	Hazard Monitoring	Personal Protective Equipment *(Items in italics are deemed optional as conditions or the FOL or SSO dictate.)*	Decontamination Procedures
Mobilization/ Demobilization	*Physical hazards:* 1) Lifting (strain/muscle pulls) 2) Pinches and compressions 3) Slip, trips, and falls 4) Heavy equipment hazards (rotating equipment, hydraulic lines, etc.) 5) Vehicular and foot traffic 6) Ambient temperature extremes (heat stress) *Natural hazards:* 7) Insect/animal bites and stings, poisonous plants, etc.	1) Use machinery or multiple personnel for heavy lifts. Use proper lifting techniques. 2) Keep any machine guarding in place. Avoid moving parts. Use tools or equipment where necessary to avoid contacting pinch points. 3) Preview work locations for unstable/uneven terrain. 4) All equipment will be - Inspected in accordance with OSHA and manufacturer's design. - Operated by knowledgeable operators and ground crew. 5) Traffic and equipment considerations are to include the following: - Establish safe zones of approach (i.e. Boom + 3 feet). - All drill rig and other self-propelled equipment shall be equipped with movement warning systems. - All activities are to be conducted consistent with the Base requirements. 6) Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. Provide acceptable shelter and liquids for field crews. Additional information regarding heat stress concerns is provided in the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 7) Avoid nesting areas, use repellents. Report potential hazards to the SSO. Follow guidance presented in Section 4 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual.	Not required	Level D - (Minimum Requirements) - Standard field attire (Sleeved shirt; long pants) - Safety shoes (Steel toe/shank) - *Safety glasses* - *Hardhat (when overhead hazards exists, or identified as a operation requirement)* - *Reflective vest for high traffic areas* - *Hearing protection for high noise areas, or as directed on an operation by operation scenario.*	Not required
Decontamination of Sampling Equipment	*Chemical hazards:* 1) Primary types of contaminants include VOCs associated with petroleum products (Marine Diesel fuel) and SVOCs in the form of diesel fuel and TPH. Based on historical analytical data, none of the VOCs of concern (benzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, and ethylbenzene) are at concentrations that would pose an inhalation hazard to site personnel. Refer to Table 6-1 for additional information on site contaminants of concern. 2) Decontamination fluids - Liquinox (detergent), acetone or isopropanol *Physical hazards:* 3) Lifting (strain/muscle pulls) 4) Noise in excess of 85 dBA 5) Flying projectiles 6) Vehicular and foot traffic 7) Ambient temperature extremes (heat stress) 8) Slips, trips, and falls *Natural hazards:* 9) Inclement weather	1) and 2) Employ protective equipment to minimize contact with site contaminants and hazardous decontamination fluids. Obtain manufacturer's MSDS for any decontamination fluids used onsite. These must be used in well-ventilated areas, such as outdoors. Use appropriate PPE as identified on MSDS. All chemicals used must be listed on the Chemical Inventory for the site, and site activities must be consistent with the Hazard Communication section of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual (Section 5). 3) Use multiple persons where necessary for lifting and handling sampling equipment for decontamination purposes. 4) Wear hearing protection when operating pressure washer. 5) Use eye and face protective equipment when operating pressure washer (if applicable). All other personnel must be restricted from the area. 6) Traffic and equipment considerations are to include the following: - Establish safe zones of approach. - All self-propelled equipment shall be equipped with movement warning systems. - All activities are to be conducted consistent with the Base requirements. 7) Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. Provide acceptable shelter and liquids for field crews. Additional information regarding heat stress concerns is provided in the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 8) Preview work locations for unstable/uneven terrain. 9) Suspend or terminate operations until directed otherwise by SSO.	Use visual observation, and real-time monitoring instrumentation to ensure all equipment has been properly cleaned of contamination and dried. After decon is completed, screen equipment with a PID. If any elevated readings (i.e., above background) are observed, perform decon again and re-screen. Repeat until no elevated PID readings are noted.	For Heavy Equipment (if applicable) This applies to high pressure soap/water, steam cleaning wash and rinse procedures. Level D Minimum requirements - - Standard field attire (Sleeved shirt; long pants) - Safety shoes (Steel toe/shank) - Chemical resistant boot covers - Nitrile outer gloves - *PVC Rainsuits or PE or PVC coated Tyvek* - *Safety glasses underneath a splash shield* - *Hearing protection (plugs or muffs)* For sampling equipment (trowels, MacroCore Samplers, bailers, etc.), the following PPE is required Note: Consult MSDS for PPE guidance. Otherwise, observe the following. Level D Minimum requirements - - Standard field attire (Sleeved shirt; long pants) - Safety shoes (Steel toe/shank) - Nitrile outer gloves - Safety glasses In the event of overspray of chemical decontamination fluids employ PVC Rainsuits or PE or PVC coated Tyvek as necessary.	**Personnel Decontamination** will consist of a soap/water wash and rinse for reusable outer protective equipment (boots, gloves, PVC splash suits, as applicable). The decon function will take place at an area adjacent to the site activities. This procedure will consist of: - Equipment drop - Soap/water wash and rinse of outer boots and gloves, as applicable - Soap/water wash and rinse of the outer splash suit, as applicable - Disposable PPE will be removed and bagged. **Equipment Decontamination** - All heavy equipment decontamination will take place at a centralized decontamination pad utilizing steam or pressure washers. Heavy equipment will have the wheels and tires cleaned along with any loose debris removed, prior to transporting to the central decontamination area. All site vehicles will have restricted access to exclusion zones, and have their wheels/tires sprayed off as not to track mud onto the roadways servicing this installation. Roadways shall be cleared of any debris resulting from the onsite activity. **Sampling Equipment Decontamination** Sampling equipment will be decontaminated as per the requirements in the Sampling and Analysis Plan and/or Work Plan. MSDS for any decon solutions (Alconox, isopropanol, etc.) will be obtained and used to determine proper handling / disposal methods and protective measures (PPE, first-aid, etc.). All equipment used in the exclusion zone will require a complete decontamination between locations and prior to removal from the site. The FOL or the SSO will be responsible for evaluating equipment arriving onsite and leaving the site. No equipment will be authorized access or exit without this evaluation.

TABLE 5-1
TASKS/HAZARDS/CONTROL MEASURES COMPENDIUM FOR NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FLORIDA – CTO 0223

Tasks/Operation/ Locations	Anticipated Hazards	Recommended Control Measures	Hazard Monitoring	Personal Protective Equipment *(Items in italics are deemed optional as conditions or the FOL or SSO dictate.)*	Decontamination Procedures
IDW management and moving IDW drums to storage areas	*Chemical hazards:* 1) Primary types of contaminants include VOCs associated with petroleum products (Marine Diesel fuel) and SVOCs in the form of diesel fuel and TPH. Based on historical analytical data, none of the VOCs of concern (benzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, and ethylbenzene) are at concentrations that would pose an inhalation hazard to site personnel. See Table 6-1 for more information on the chemicals of concern. 2) Transfer of contamination into clean areas *Physical hazards:* 3) Noise in excess of 85 dBA 4) Lifting (strain/muscle pulls) 5) Pinches and compressions 6) Slip, trips, and falls 7) Vehicular and foot traffic 8) Ambient temperature extremes (heat stress) *Natural hazards:* 9) Insect/animal bites and stings, poisonous plants, etc.	1) Employ real-time monitoring instrumentation, action levels, and identify PPE to control exposures to potentially contaminated media (e.g. air, water, soils). 2) Decontaminate all equipment and supplies, if they become contaminated, between locations and prior to leaving the site. 3) When working near heavy equipment, use hearing protection. 4) Use machinery or multiple personnel for heavy lifts. Use proper lifting techniques. 5) Keep any machine guarding in place. Avoid moving parts. Use tools or equipment where necessary to avoid contacting pinch points. 6) Preview work locations for unstable/uneven terrain. 7) Traffic and equipment considerations are to include the following: - Establish safe zones of approach (i.e. Boom + 3 feet). - All self-propelled equipment shall be equipped with movement warning systems. - All activities are to be conducted consistent with the Base requirements. 8) Wear appropriate clothing for weather conditions. Provide acceptable shelter and liquids for field crews. Additional information regarding heat stress concerns is provided in the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. 9) Avoid nesting areas, use repellents. Report potential hazards to the SSO. Follow guidance presented in Section 4 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual.	**It is not anticipated that potential contaminant concentrations at IDW management locations will present an inhalation hazard.** A direct reading Photoionization Detector (PID), with at least a 9.0 eV lamp, will be used to screen samples and to detect the presence of any potential volatile organics. Source monitoring of the borehole will be conducted at regular intervals to be determined by the SSO. Positive sustained results at a source or downwind location(s) which may impact operations crew will require the following actions: - Monitor the breathing zone of at-risk and downwind employees. Any sustained readings (greater than 1 minute in duration) above 25 ppm in the breathing zone of the at-risk employees requires site activities to be suspended and site personnel to report to an unaffected area. - Work may only resume if airborne readings in worker breathing zone return to below 25 ppm levels. If elevated readings in worker breathing zone persist, the PHSO and HSM will be contacted to determine necessary actions and levels of protection. Site contaminants may adhere to or be part of airborne dusts or particulates generated during site activities. Generation of dusts should be minimized to avoid inhalation of contaminated dusts or particulates. Evaluation of dust concentrations will be performed by observing work conditions for visible dust clouds. Potential exposure to contaminated dust will be controlled using water suppression, by avoiding dust plumes, or evacuating the operation area until dust subsides, or area wetting to control dusts are completed.	Level D protection will be utilized for the initiation of all sampling activities. Level D - (Minimum Requirements) - Standard field attire (Sleeved shirt; long pants) - Nitrile or cotton/leather work gloves with surgical style inner gloves - Safety shoes (steel toe/shank) - Safety glasses - *Hardhat (when overhead hazards exists, or identified as a operation requirement)* - *Reflective vest for high traffic areas* - *Tyvek coveralls and disposable boot covers if surface contamination is present or if the potential for soiling work attire exists.* - *Hearing protection for high noise areas, or as directed on an operation by operation scenario.*	**Personnel Decontamination** will consist of a soap/water wash and rinse for reusable outer protective equipment (boots, gloves, PVC splash suits, as applicable). The decon function will take place at an area adjacent to the site activities. This procedure will consist of: - Equipment drop - Soap/water wash and rinse of outer boots and gloves, as applicable - Soap/water wash and rinse of the outer splash suit, as applicable - Disposable PPE will be removed and bagged.

6.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The following section provides information regarding the chemical, physical, and natural hazards associated with the sites to be investigated and the activities that are to be conducted as part of the scope of work. Table 6-1, which is included as part of this HASP, provides various information, exposure limits, symptoms of exposure, physical properties, and air monitoring and sampling data. Section 6.1 provides general information regarding all contaminants that may be present at the sites.

6.1 CHEMICAL HAZARDS

The potential health hazards associated with work to be conducted at NAS Pensacola include inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact of various contaminants that may be present in shallow and deep soils and groundwater. Based on the site histories and prior sampling efforts, the types of contaminants anticipated include petroleum products and associated compounds. The following have been identified as the primary classes of these contaminants, including the specific compound(s) of interest:

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), specifically Benzene, 1,1-Dichloroethene, and Ethylbenzene.
- Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), including Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs) such as diesel fuel.

Table 6-1 provides information on the compounds and individual substances likely to be present at the sites to be investigated. Included is information on the toxicological, chemical, and physical properties of these substances. It is anticipated that the greatest potential for exposure to site contaminants is during intrusive activities (drilling, soil sampling, etc.). Exposure to these compounds is most likely to occur through ingestion and inhalation of contaminated soil or water, or hand-to-mouth contact during soil disturbance activities. For this reason, PPE and basic hygiene practices (washing face and hands before leaving site) will be extremely important. Inhalation exposure will be avoided by using appropriate PPE and engineering controls where necessary. Significant exposure via inhalation is not anticipated during the planned scope of work.

TABLE 6-1
CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Substance	CAS No.	Air Monitoring/Sampling Information		Exposure Limits	Warning Property Rating	Physical Properties	Health Hazard Information
1,1 Dichloroethene See also vinylidene chloride	75-34-4	PID: I.P. 10.00 eV, relative response ratio is 80%. FID: Relative response ratio for detection with the FID is 40%.	Air sample using a charcoal filter tube; carbon disulfide desorption; GC/FID detection in accordance with NIOSH Method #1015.	ACGIH: 5 ppm, STEL 20 ppm NIOSH & OSHA have not established exposure limits.	Odor threshold - 190 ppm. An air purifying respirator equipped with a organic vapors filter is acceptable for escape purposes only. For exposures greater than the recommended exposures limits should employ supplied air respirators. **Recommended glove:** Butyl, nitrile, or neoprene.	**Boiling Pt:** 89°F; 32°C **Melting Pt:** -188°F;-122°C **Solubility:** Slight (0.04%) **Flash Pt:** -2°F; -19°C **LEL/LFL:** 6.5% **UEL/UFL:** 15.5% **Vapor Density:** 3.25 **Vapor Pressure:** 500 mmHg @ 68°F; 20°C **Specific Gravity:** 1.21 @ 20°F; 4°C **Incompatibilities:** Aluminum, air, copper, and heat. Polymerization may occur if exposed to oxidizers. **Appearance and Odor:** Colorless liquid with a slight sweet chloroform odor.	Overexposure to this substance may result in irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory system. Dermal contact with concentrated solutions may cause slight irritation, redness and inflammation. Systemically, headaches, dizziness, nausea, and difficulty in breathing. Chronic effects may include kidney and liver dysfunction, and pneumonitis. This material has expressed cancer causing potential in laboratory animals including liver and kidney tumors.
Benzene	71-43-2	PID: I.P 9.24 eV, 100% response with PID and 10.2 eV lamp. FID: 150% relative response ratio with FID.	Air sample using 2 mil Tedlar sample bags or charcoal tube with carbon disulfide desorption. Sampling and analytical protocol in accordance with NIOSH Method # 3700 or #1500 and OSHA 07.	OSHA: 1 ppm 5 ppm (STEL) *See 29 CFR 1910.1028* ACGIH: 10 ppm NIOSH: 0.1 ppm IDLH: 500 ppm	Inadequate - Odor threshold 1.4-120 ppm. The use of half-face air-purifying respirators with organic vapor cartridge up to 10 ppm is acceptable despite the inadequate warning properties, providing cartridges are changed at the beginning of each shift. **Recommended gloves:** Butyl/neoprene blend - >8.00 hrs; Silver shield as a liner - >8.00 hrs; Viton - >8.00 hrs	**Boiling Pt:** 176°F; 80°C **Melting Pt:** 42°F; 5.5°C **Solubility:** 0.07% **Flash Pt:** 12°F; -11°C **LEL/LFL:** 1.2% **UEL/UFL:** 7.8% **Vapor Density:** 2.77 **Vapor Pressure:** 75 mmHg **Specific Gravity:** 0.88 **Incompatibilities:** Strong oxidizers, fluorides, perchlorates, and acids **Appearance and Odor:** Colorless to a light yellow liquid with an aromatic odor	Overexposure may result in irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, and respiratory system. CNS effects include giddiness, lightheadedness, headaches, staggered gait, fatigue, and lassitude and depression. Additional effects may include nausea, difficulty breathing, and intoxification. Long duration exposures may result in respiratory collapse. May cause damage to the blood forming organs and may cause a form of cancer called leukemia. The ACGIH, IARC, and OSHA list benzene as a carcinogen.
Diesel Fuel No.2-D	Mixture	Components of this substance will be detected readily however no documentation exists as to the relative response ratio of either PID or FID.	Air sample using charcoal tube as a collection media; carbon disulfide desorption; GC/FID detection. Sampling and analytical protocol in accordance with NIOSH Method #1550.	OSHA; NIOSH; ACGIH: 5 mg/m³ as mineral oil mist. In addition NIOSH and ACGIH establish 10 mg/m³ as a STEL.	Kerosene odor **Recommended Air Purifying cartridges:** Organic vapor **Recommended gloves:** Nitrile	**Boiling Pt:** <170-400°F; 77-204°C **Melting Pt:** Not available **Solubility:** Negligible **Flash Pt:** 125°F; 52°C **LEL/LFL:** 0.6% **UEL/UFL:** 7.5% **Vapor Density:** >5 **Vapor Pressure:** <1 mmHg @ 70°F; 21°C **Specific Gravity:** 0.86 **Incompatibilities:** strong oxidizers, halogens, and hypochlorites **Appearance and odor:** Colorless to amber with a kerosene odor	Prolonged or repeated exposures to this product may cause skin and eye irritation. Due to the defatting capabilities this exposure may lead to a dermatitis condition. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high airborne concentrations may result in narcotic effects including dizziness, headaches, and anesthetic to unconsciousness. High concentrations in a confined space may adequately displace oxygen thereby resulting in suffocation.

TABLE 6-1
CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Substance	CAS No.	Air Monitoring/Sampling Information		Exposure Limits	Warning Property Rating	Physical Properties	Health Hazard Information
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PID: I.P 8.76, High response with PID and 10.2 eV lamp. FID: 100% response with FID.	Air sample using charcoal tube; carbon disulfide desorption; GC/FID detection. Sampling and analytical protocol in accordance with OSHA Method #07 or NIOSH Method #1501 Aromatic Hydrocarbon.	ACGIH; NIOSH: 100 ppm; 125 ppm STEL OSHA: 100 ppm IDLH: 800 ppm	Adequate - Can use air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge up to 800 ppm. **Recommended gloves:** Neoprene or nitrile w/ silver shield when potential for saturation; Teflon >3.00 hrs	**Boiling Pt:** 277°F; 136°C **Melting Pt:** -139°F; -95°C **Solubility:** 0.01% **Flash Pt:** 55°F; 13°C **LEL/LFL:** 1.0% **UEL/UFL:** 6.7% **Vapor Density:** 3.66 **Vapor Pressure:** 10 mmHg @ 79°F; 26°C **Specific Gravity:** 0.87 **Incompatibilities:** Strong oxidizers **Appearance and odor:** Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Odor Threshold of 0.092-0.60.	Regulated primarily because of its potential to irritate the eyes and respiratory system. In addition, effects of overexposure may include headaches, narcotic effects, CNS changes (i.e., coordination impairment, impaired reflexes, tremoring) difficulty in breathing, possible chemical pneumonia, and potentially respiratory failure or coma.

6.2 PHYSICAL HAZARDS

In addition to the chemical hazards discussed above, the following physical hazards may be present during the performance of the site activities.

- Slips, trips, and falls
- Energized systems (contact with underground or overhead utilities)
- Lifting (strain/muscle pulls)
- Ambient temperature extremes (heat stress)
- Pinches and compressions
- Vehicular and foot traffic

These physical hazards are discussed in Table 5-1 as applicable to each site task. Further, many of these hazards are discussed in detail in Section 4.0 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. Specific discussions on some of these hazards are presented below.

6.2.1 Energized Systems (Contact with Underground or Overhead Utilities)

Underground utilities such as pressurized lines, water lines, telephone lines, buried utility lines, and high voltage power lines may be present throughout the facility. **Therefore, all subsurface activities must be conducted following the requirements of the TtNUS SOP for "Utility Locating and Excavation Clearance (HS-1.0)".** A copy of this SOP is provided as Attachment II. Clearance of underground and overhead utilities for each sample location will be coordinated with NAS Pensacola personnel. Greg Campbell is the point-of-contact for NAS Pensacola and can be reached at (850) 452-4611 ext 103. Additionally, drilling operations will be conducted at a safe distance from overhead power lines as discussed in Attachment II. In certain cases, NAS Pensacola personnel may need to de-energize electrical cables using facility lockout/tagout procedures to insure electrical hazards are eliminated.

6.2.2 Ambient Temperature Extremes (Heat Stress)

Overexposure to high ambient temperatures (heat stress) may exist during performance of this work depending on the project schedule. Work performed when ambient temperatures exceed 70°F may result in varying levels of heat stress (heat rash, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and/or heat stroke) depending on variables such as wind speed, humidity, and percent sunshine, as well as physiological factors such as metabolic rate and skin moisture content. Additionally, workload and level of protective equipment will affect the degree of exposure. Site personnel will be encouraged to drink plenty of fluids to replace those lost through perspiration. The SSO will recommend additional heat stress control measures as they are

deemed necessary as per American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) guidelines.

6.3 NATURAL HAZARDS

Insect/animal bites and stings, poisonous plants, and inclement weather are natural hazards that may be present given the location of activities to be conducted. In general, avoidance of areas of known infestation or growth will be the preferred exposure control for insects/animals and poisonous plants. Specific discussion on principle hazards of concern follows:

6.3.1 Insect/Animal Bites and Stings

All site personnel who are allergic to stinging insects such as bees, wasps, and hornets must be particularly careful since severe illness and death may result from allergic reactions. As with any medical condition or allergy, information regarding the condition must be listed on the Medical Data Sheet (See Attachment V) and the FOL and SSO notified. There are several species indigenous to Florida that may be found on site and should be considered.

Alligators

Alligators live in all Florida counties but are most common in the major river drainage basins and large lakes in the central and southern portions of the state. They also can be found in marshes, swamps, ponds, drainage canals, phosphate-mine settling ponds, and ditches. Alligators are tolerant of poor water-quality and occasionally inhabit brackish marshes along the coast. A few even venture into salt water.

Mature alligators seek open water areas during the April-to-May courtship and breeding season. After mating, the females move into marsh areas to nest in June and early July where they remain until the following spring. Males generally prefer open and deeper water year-round. Alligators less than four feet long typically inhabit the marshy areas of lakes and rivers. Dense vegetation in these habitats provides protective cover and many of the preferred foods of young alligators.

- Most human attacks associated with alligators occur when they have been fed by humans or when defending their nests.

- Under no circumstances should you approach an alligator closely. They are quite agile, even on land. As with any wild animal, alligators merit a measure of respect.

- Alligators are classified as a threatened species and thus enjoy the protection of state and federal law. Only representatives of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are empowered to handle nuisance alligators.

- It is illegal to feed, tease, harass, molest, capture or kill alligators.

- If a serious problem does exist, contact the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

Snakes

Areas to be investigated on this project could be prime nesting and/or hiding locations for snakes. Personnel should avoid reaching into areas that are not visibly clear of snakes or insects. Snake chaps will be worn in areas of known or anticipated snake infestation.

Although 45 species of snakes are found in Florida, only the 6 are poisonous and a danger to humans. If you find a snake and you do not know whether or not it is poisonous, the safest thing to do is leave it alone. Florida snakes are not aggressive and, unless they are cornered, most will flee when humans approach. Occasionally, you might encounter one that is reluctant to leave because it is basking in the sun to get warm. Among snakebite victims, an unacceptably high number are bitten on the hands and arms when they are handling the snake. **Do not catch a snake and do not handle one unless you are sure it is not poisonous.** In addition, for a short time after a snake is killed, its reflexes may continue to work. Those reflexes typically cause the body to writhe slowly for awhile, but they can cause a convulsive contraction and a bite, so you should not handle a freshly killed venomous snake.

Copperhead - Average adult size is 22-36 inches (56-91 cm), record is 53 inches (135 cm). It is a stout-bodied snake with broad, light brown to gray cross bands, alternating with dark brown to reddish-brown cross bands. Constrictions along the backbone give the dark bands an hourglass shape. On the sides of the body the dark bands usually have light centers, and occasionally one dark spot. Southern copperheads sometimes have an overall pinkish tint. The top of head in front of the eyes is covered with large plate-like scales. The pupil is elliptical, a catlike vertical slit. There is a deep facial pit between the nostril and the eye. The preferred habitat is low, wet areas around swamps, streambeds, river bottoms, and damp ravines, but it also occurs on the hillsides above the wet areas. It also is found in suburban neighborhoods near people. Copperhead bites are extremely painful but usually are not life-threatening for healthy adults. As with all poisonous snakebites, the victim should seek immediate medical care from a physician or hospital experienced in treating snakebite

Cottonmouth - Average adult size is 20-48 inches (51-121 cm), record is 74.5 inches (189 cm) and is a dark-colored, heavy-bodied snake. Juveniles are brightly colored with reddish-brown cross bands on a brown ground color. The dark cross bands contain many dark spots and speckles. The pattern darkens with age so adults retain only a hint of the former banding or are a uniform black. The eye is camouflaged by a broad, dark, facial stripe. The head is thick and distinctly broader than the neck, and when viewed from above, the eyes cannot be seen. The top of head in front of the eyes is covered with large plate-like scales. The pupil is vertical (catlike). There is a deep facial pit between the nostril and the eye. Its habitat is any wetlands or waterway in the state. Cottonmouths can be found along streams, springs, rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, sloughs, reservoirs, retention pools, canals, and roadside ditches. It occasionally wanders far from water, and has been found in bushes and trees. Cottonmouth bites can be quite dangerous. The victim should seek immediate medical care from a physician or hospital experienced in treating snakebite.

Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake - Average adult size is 36-72 inches (91-183 cm), record is 96 inches (244 cm). It is a large, heavy-bodied snake with a row of large dark diamonds with brown centers and cream borders down its back. The ground color of the body is brownish. The tail ends in a rattle. The tail is usually a different shade, brownish or gray, and toward the end of the tail the diamonds fade out or break into bands. The large and thick head has a light bordered dark stripe running diagonally through the eye and there are vertical light stripes on the snout. The pupil is vertical (catlike) and there is a deep facial pit between the nostril and the eye. Diamondbacks are often found in pine flat woods, longleaf pine and turkey oak, and sand pine scrub areas. These habitats contain palmetto thickets and gopher tortoise burrows in which the Diamondback may seek refuge. This is a large and potentially dangerous snake. It can strike up to 2/3 its body length; a 6-foot (183 cm) specimen may strike 4 feet (122 cm).

Timber Rattlesnake - Average adult size is 36-60 inches (76-152 cm), record is 74.5 inches (189 cm). Can be a large, heavy-bodied snake. The reddish brown stripe running down the center of the back is disrupted by a series of large, black, chevron-like cross bands on the pinkish gray or tan body. The tail is uniform black. The head is large and sometimes with a dark diagonal line through the eye or just behind the eye. The pupil is vertical (catlike) and there is a facial pit between the nostril and the eye. The tail ends in a rattle. Timber rattlesnakes in Florida prefer low bottomlands where it is fairly damp, river beds, hammocks pine flat woods, swamps, and cane thickets. This snake should be given a wide berth and left alone. Because of its cryptic coloration (camouflage), it can be easily overlooked, especially if it does not rattle.

Dusky Pygmy Rattlesnake - Average adult size is 12-24 inches (30-61 cm), record is 31 inches (79 cm). This is a small snake, but very thick for its size. The top of the triangular shaped head is covered with 9

large scales. The body color is light to dark gray. A longitudinal row of black or charcoal transverse blotches disrupts a reddish brown stripe running down the middle of the back. Dark spots on the side line up with the blotches. The tail is slender and ends in a miniature rattle. The belly is heavily mottled with black and white. The pupil of the eye is vertical (catlike), and there is a deep facial pit between the nostril and the eye. This snake is common in lowland pine flat woods, prairies, around lakes and ponds, and along the borders of many freshwater marshes and cypress swamps. This small snake has a reputation for being very aggressive. Its bite, while usually not life threatening, is extremely painful and can result in the loss of a digit. However, In some cases it can be fatal. The rattle is so small it is seldom heard. When it is heard, it sounds like an insect buzzing. Florida's two hognose snakes occasionally are confused with the Pygmy Rattlesnake. It is easy to distinguish between the harmless hognose snakes and the Pygmy Rattlesnake. The harmless hognose snakes defend themselves against potential predators by spreading (flattening) their heads and necks. If this does not scare the threat away, the hognose snakes will turn onto their backs and play dead. The hognose snakes have upturned noses and round pupils, and they also have no facial pits or rattles.

Eastern Coral Snake - Average adult size is 20-30 inches (51-76 cm), record is 47.5 inches (121 cm). Body ringed with black, yellow, and red; narrow yellow rings separating the wider red and black rings. The rings continue across the belly of the snake. From tip of snout to just behind the eye the head is black. The tail is black and yellow, without any red rings. The red rings usually contain black flecks or spots. The pupil is round. This snake occupies a variety of habitats, from dry, well-drained flat woods and scrub areas to low, wet hammocks and the borders of swamps. They are quite secretive and are usually found under debris and in the ground, but occasionally they are found in the open, and have even been seen climbing the trunks of live oaks. Good numbers of them are turned up when pine flat woods are bulldozed. Because they also are ringed with red, black, and yellow or white, two harmless snakes in Florida, the Scarlet Kingsnake and the Scarlet Snake, often are confused with the Coral Snake. Both of these mimics (look-a-likes) can be distinguished from the Coral Snake by their red snouts and red on their tails. In addition, the red bands of the Scarlet Kingsnake and the Scarlet Snake never touch the yellow bands (the red and yellow are separated by the black). Also, on both the Coral Snake and the Scarlet Kingsnake the rings go all the way around the body, but not on the Scarlet Snake which has a white belly. If you have difficulty separating the harmless mimics from the Coral Snake, the following mnemonic rhymes will identify the Coral Snake for you: 'If red touches yellow, it can kill a fellow,' and 'If its nose is black, it's bad for jack.' Because the Coral Snake is a relative of the cobras, people believe its bite is nearly always fatal. While its bite is serious and should receive immediate medical attention, statistics suggest that the bite of the Coral Snake is less threatening than the bite of a Diamondback Rattlesnake.

Mosquito-Borne Illness

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and Florida Department of Health Bureau of Epidemiology monitors mosquitoes in the state and takes actions to control their populations. There have been nine reported cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) in Florida. Escambia County is one of the 49 Florida Counties under a Medical Alert from the Florida Department of Health for WNV.

West Nile Virus

Encephalitis caused by WNV is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes. The mosquito becomes infected by feeding on birds infected with the WNV. Infected mosquitoes then transmit the WNV to humans and animals when biting (or taking a blood-meal).

Mosquitoes become infected after biting infected birds. The symptoms for mosquito-borne illnesses may include headache, moderate to high fever, stiff neck and confusion. In serious cases coma, seizures or paralysis can result. Symptoms usually appear between 5 to 15 days after exposure to infected mosquitoes. Mosquito-borne illnesses may be mild or serious and can lead to death.

WNV encephalitis is NOT transmitted from person-to-person. There is no evidence that a person can get the virus from handling live or dead infected birds. However, avoid bare-handed contact when handling any dead animals, including dead birds. Ticks have not been implicated as vectors of West Nile-like virus.

Mild infections are common and include fever, headache, and body aches, often with skin rash and swollen lymph glands. More severe infection is marked by headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, occasional convulsions, paralysis and, rarely, and death (especially in the elderly and very young). The incubation period of WNV encephalitis is usually 3 to 12 days. There is no specific therapy or vaccine against WNV encephalitis. The Florida Department of Health has tracked nine human encephalitis case caused by the WNV.

Eastern Equine Encephalitis

Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) virus circulates in nature primarily in a bird-mosquito cycle with man, horses and exotic gamebirds (Pheasants and Chukar partridges) as dead end hosts. The virus appears to be confined primarily to states along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts causing clinical cases in unvaccinated equines every summer. Epidemics in humans are quite rare; occurring only four time in the past 62 years

in Massachusetts, Louisiana and New Jersey. The virus is usually circulated throughout the year in fresh-water swamps by mosquitoes that prefer feeding on wild birds. An incubation period of 3 to 7 days is usually followed by acute onset of fever, headache, stiff neck, disorientation, and lethargy, convulsions, and other signs of encephalitis sometimes followed by coma and death.

Precautions include:

- Limit outdoor activities during peak mosquito times – at dusk and dawn.
- Avoid standing water
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants whenever you are outdoors.
- Apply insect repellent according to manufacturers instruction to exposed skin. An effective repellent will contain 20% to 30% DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide). Avoid products containing more than 30% DEET.
- Spray clothing with repellents containing permethrin or DEET, mosquitoes may bite through thin clothing.

Ticks

There are various areas throughout the U.S. where Lyme Disease is endemic. Fortunately, Florida is not one of these areas. Nonetheless, personnel should be aware of the hazards of tick bites and Lyme Disease. The longer a disease carrying tick remains attached to the body, the greater the potential for contracting the disease. Wearing long sleeved shirts and long pants (tucked into boots). As well as performing frequent body checks will prevent long term attachment. Site first aid kits should be equipped with medical forceps and rubbing alcohol to assist in tick removal. For information regarding tick removal procedures, and symptoms of exposure consult Section 4.0 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual.

Fire Ants

Fire ants present a unique situation when working outdoors in Florida. Their aggressive behavior and their ability to sting repeatedly can pose a unique health threat. The sting injects venom (formic acid) that causes an extreme burning sensation. Pustules form which can become infected if scratched. Allergic reactions of people sensitive to the venom include dizziness, swelling, shock and in extreme cases unconsciousness and death. People exhibiting such symptoms should see a physician. Fire ants can be identified by their habitat. They build mounds in open sunny areas sometimes supported by a wall or shrub. The mound has no external opening. The size of the mound can range from a few inches across

to some which are in excess of two feet or more in height and diameter. When disturbed they defend it by swarming out and over the mound, even running up grass blades and sticks.

An Office of Natural Resources or similar entity on NAS Pensacola should be contacted for further direction on the hazards and precautions of naturally occurring wildlife and insects.

All site personnel who are allergic to stinging insects such as bees, wasps, and hornets must be particularly careful since severe illness and death may result from allergic reactions. As with any medical condition or allergy, information regarding the condition must be listed on the Medical Data Sheet (See Attachment V) and the FOL and SSO notified.

6.3.2 Inclement Weather

As the Florida Panhandle is located in a tropical storm, hurricane prone area, the following information is supplied to explain the potential severity of these natural hazards. The decision to curtail operations and evacuate the area should be made by the FOL, TOM, and the HSM.

Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

During the months of June through November, the State of Florida is subject to threat of tropical and extra tropical cyclones. Occasionally during the winter months, low pressure systems; either migrating northward from the Carolinas or form off the New England coast; will deepen in the Atlantic and produce high winds and surf along the coastline, resulting in coastal and inland flooding. The decision to curtail operations and evacuate the area should be made by the FOL, TOM, and the HSM. There are three main threats associated with tropical storms and hurricanes:

- High winds
- Excessive rainfall
- Storm surge

The impacts of high winds and excessive rainfall occur hours, maybe days, before the tropical storm or hurricane makes landfall. However, the storm surge accompanies the storm or hurricane at the time that landfall occurs.

High Winds

Sustained winds vary greatly from storm to storm, but can range from 39 to 73 miles per hour (wind speeds associated with a tropical storm) to greater than 74 miles per hour (minimal wind speed for a Category 1 hurricane). The table below compares the type of storm or hurricane and the corresponding wind speed.

Table 6-2
Tropical Storm/Hurricane Rating Scale

TYPE	CATEGORY*	WINDS (MPH)
Tropical Depression	NA	>35-38
Tropical Storm	NA	39 – 73
Hurricane	1	74 – 95
Hurricane	2	96 – 110
Hurricane	3	111 – 130
Hurricane	4	131 – 155
Hurricane	5	>155

NA – Not Applicable

* Based on the Saffir-Simpson scale

In addition to strong winds, there is the threat of debris (i.e. building material, trees, etc.) becoming airborne projectiles as they are carried by the high winds. Thunderstorms and tornadoes embedded within the tropical storm or hurricane can further increase the wind speeds on a localized level.

Excessive Rainfall

Heavy rains associated with tropical storms and hurricanes also vary greatly from storm to storm. On average, an inch of rainfall an hour is not uncommon with major hurricanes, somewhat lesser amounts with tropical storms. However, the primary threat is not the intensity of rain, but the duration of rainfall. Since many tropical storms and hurricanes are slow-movers, they are capable of producing sustained heavy rainfall over a long period of time. It is not uncommon for an area to receive nearly 20 inches of rain in 24 hours. Under these conditions, street; stream and creek flooding is inevitable only to be exacerbated by locally heavier rains from thunderstorms.

Storm Surge

The storm surge is an abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or tropical storm. The height of the storm surge (usually measured in feet) is the difference in sea level from the observed level (during the storm) and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the storm or hurricane. The more intense the storm or hurricane the higher the storm surge. Storm surges become even higher if they occur during periods of high tide. The following table defines some of the terminology and possible calls to action regarding tropical cyclones:

Table 6-3
TROPICAL STORM/HURRICANE
WATCH AND WARNING

STORM DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	CALL TO ACTION
Tropical Storm Watch	Tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area of the watch, usually within 36 hours	Weather conditions should be monitored for further advisories. *Prepare for possible evacuation by local officials*
Tropical Storm Warning	Tropical storm conditions are expected in the specified area of the warning, usually within 24 hours.	Work should be suspended in areas where lightning, high winds and rainfall could pose a threat to life. *Mandatory evacuations may be enforced by local officials.*
Hurricane Watch	Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the watch, usually within 36 hours.	Weather conditions should be monitored for further advisories. *Prepare for possible evacuation by local officials*
Hurricane Warning	Hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the warning, usually within 24 hours.	*Mandatory evacuations will most likely be enforced by local officials.*

A National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio is the best means to receive watches and warnings from the National Weather Service. The National Weather Service continuously broadcasts updated hurricane advisories that can be received by widely available NOAA Weather Radios.

7.0 AIR MONITORING

Direct reading instruments will be used at the site to detect and evaluate the presence of site contaminants and other potentially hazardous conditions. As a result, specific air monitoring measures and requirements are established in Table 5-1 pertaining to the specific hazards and tasks of an identified operation. Additionally, the Health and Safety Guidance Manual, Section 1.0, contains detailed information regarding direct reading instrumentation, as well as general calibration procedures of various instruments.

7.1 INSTRUMENTS AND USE

Instruments will be used primarily to monitor source points and worker breathing zone areas, while observing instrument action levels. Action levels are discussed in Table 5-1 as they may apply to a specific task or location.

7.1.1 Photoionization Detector or Flame Ionization Detector

In order to accurately monitor for any substances that may present an exposure potential to site personnel, a Photoionization Detector (PID) using a lamp energy of 10.2 electron Volts (eV) or higher will be used. This instrument will be used to monitor potential source areas and to screen the breathing zones of employees during site activities. The PID with this lamp strength has been selected because it is capable of detecting the organic vapors of concern.

Prior to the commencement of any field activities, the background levels of the site must be determined and noted. Daily background readings will be taken away from any areas of potential contamination. These readings, any influencing conditions (i.e., weather, temperature, humidity) and site location must be documented in the field operations logbook or other site documentation (e.g., sample log sheet).

7.1.2 Hazard Monitoring Frequency

Table 5-1 presents the frequencies that hazard monitoring will be performed as well as the action levels that will initiate the use of elevated levels of protection. The SSO may decide to increases these frequencies based on instrument responses and site observations. The frequency at which monitoring is performed will not be reduced without the prior consent of the PHSO or HSM.

7.2 INSTRUMENT MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION

Hazard monitoring instruments will be maintained and pre-field calibrated by the TtNUS Equipment Manager. Operational checks and field calibration will be performed on all instruments each day prior to their use. Field calibration will be performed on instruments according to manufacturer's recommendations (for example, the PID must be field calibrated daily and an additional field calibration must be performed at the end of each day to determine any significant instrument drift). These operational checks and calibration efforts will be performed in a manner that complies with the employees health and safety training, the manufacturer's recommendations, and with the applicable manufacturer standard operating procedure (copies of which can be found in the Health & Safety Guidance Manual which will be maintained on-site for reference). All calibration efforts must be documented. Figure 7-1 is provided for documenting these calibration efforts. This information may instead be recorded in a field operations logbook, provided that all of the information specified in Figure 7-1 is recorded. This required information includes the following:

- Date calibration was performed
- Individual calibrating the instrument
- Instrument name, model, and serial number
- Any relevant instrument settings and resultant readings (before and after) calibration
- Identification of the calibration standard (lot no., source concentration, supplier)
- Any relevant comments or remarks

FIGURE 7-1

DOCUMENTATION OF FIELD CALIBRATION

SITE NAME: _____ **PROJECT NO.:**_____

Date of Calibration	Instrument Name and Model	Instrument I.D. Number	Person Performing Calibration	Instrument Settings		Instrument Readings		Calibration Standard (Lot Number)	Remarks/ Comments
				Pre-Calibration	Post-Calibration	Pre-Calibration	Post-Calibration		

8.0 TRAINING/MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

8.1 INTRODUCTORY/REFRESHER/SUPERVISORY TRAINING

This section is included to specify health and safety training and medical surveillance requirements for both TtNUS and subcontractor personnel participating in site activities.

8.1.1 Requirements for TtNUS Personnel

All TtNUS personnel must complete 40 hours of introductory hazardous waste site training prior to performing work at the NAS Pensacola facility. Additionally, TtNUS personnel who have had introductory training more than 12 months prior to site work must have completed 8 hours of refresher training in the past 12 months before being cleared for site work. In addition, 8-hour supervisory training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)(4) will be required for site supervisory personnel.

Documentation of TtNUS introductory, supervisory, and refresher training as well as site-specific training will be maintained at the project. Copies of certificates or other official documentation will be used to fulfill this requirement.

8.1.2 Requirements for Subcontractors

All TtNUS subcontractor personnel must have completed introductory hazardous waste site training or equivalent work experience as defined in OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 (e). Additionally, personnel who have had the introductory training more than 12 months ago, are required to have 8 hours of refresher training meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)(8) prior to performing field work at the NAS Pensacola facility if required. TtNUS subcontractors must certify that each employee has had such training by sending TtNUS a letter, on company letterhead, containing the information in the example letter provided as in Figure 8-1 and by providing copies of certificates for all subcontractor personnel participating in site activities.

FIGURE 8-1
TRAINING LETTER

The following statements must be typed on company letterhead and signed by an officer of the company and accompanied by copies of personnel training certificates:

LOGO
XYZ CORPORATION
555 E. 5th Street
Nowheresville, Kansas 55555

Month, day, year

Mr. Gerry Walker
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.
Task Order Manager
1401 Oven Park Drive, Suite 102
Tallahassee, Florida, 32312

Subject: HAZWOPER Training for NAS Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Walker:

As an officer of XYZ Corporation, I hereby state that I am aware of the potential hazardous nature of the subject project. I also understand that it is our responsibility to comply with all applicable occupational safety and health regulations, including those stipulated in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1900 through 1910 and Part 1926.

I also understand that Title 29 CFR 1910.120, entitled "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response," requires appropriate level of training for certain employees engaged in hazardous waste operations. In this regard, I hereby state that the following employees have had 40 hours of introductory hazardous waste site training or equivalent work experience as requested by 29 CFR 1910.120(e) and have had 8 hour of refresher training as applicable and as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(8) and that site supervisory personnel have had training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(4).

LIST FULL NAMES OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS HERE.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (555) 555-5555

Sincerely,

(Name and Title of Company Officer)

Enclosed: Training Certificates

8.2 SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING

TtNUS will provide site-specific training to all TtNUS employees and subcontractor personnel who will perform work on this project. Site-specific training will also be provided to all personnel (U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.) who may enter the site to perform functions that may or may not be directly related to site operations. Site-Specific training will include:

- Names of designated personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health
- Safety, health, and other hazards present at the sites
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment
- Medical surveillance requirements
- Signs and symptoms of overexposure
- Contents of the HASP
- Emergency response procedures (evacuation and assembly points)
- Initial response procedures
- Review of the contents of relevant MSDSs
- Review of the use of Safe Work Permits

Site-specific documentation will be established through the use of Figure 8-2. All site personnel and visitors must sign this document upon receiving site-specific training.

8.3 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

8.3.1 Medical Surveillance Requirements for TtNUS Personnel

All TtNUS personnel participating in project field activities will have had a physical examination meeting the requirements of TtNUS's medical surveillance program and will be medically qualified to perform hazardous waste site work using respiratory protection.

Documentation for medical clearances will be maintained in the TtNUS Tallahassee office and made available, as necessary.

FIGURE 8-2

SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

My signature below indicates that I am aware of the potential hazardous nature of performing remedial investigation activities at NAS Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida and that I have received site-specific training, which included the elements presented below:

- Names of designated personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health
- Safety, health, and other hazards present at the sites
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment
- Medical surveillance requirements
- Signs and symptoms of overexposure
- Contents of the Health and Safety Plan
- Emergency response procedures (evacuation and assembly points)
- Initial response procedures
- Review of the contents of relevant Material Safety Data Sheets
- Review of the use of Safe Work Permits

I have been given the opportunity to ask questions and all of my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I further state, that the dates of my training (introductory, refresher, and supervisory, as applicable) and my medical surveillance requirements are accurate and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name (Printed and Signature)	Site-Specific Training Date	40-Hour Training (Date)	8-Hour Refresher Training (Date)	8-Hour Supervisory Training (Date)	Medical Exam

8.3.2 Medical Surveillance Requirements for Subcontractors

Subcontractors are required to obtain a certificate of their ability to perform hazardous waste site work and to wear respiratory protection. The "Subcontractor Medical Approval Form" provided in Figure 8-3 shall be used to satisfy this requirement, providing it is properly completed and signed by a licensed physician.

Subcontractors who have a company medical surveillance program meeting the requirements of paragraph (f) of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 can substitute "Subcontractor Medical Approval Form" (See Figure 8-3) with a letter, on company letterhead, containing all of the information in the example letter presented in Figure 8-4 of this HASP.

8.3.3 Requirements for All Field Personnel

Each field team member (including subcontractors) and visitors entering the Exclusion Zone(s) shall be required to complete and submit a copy of Medical Data Sheet found in Attachment V of this HASP. This shall be provided to the SSO, prior to participating in site activities. The purpose of this document is to provide site personnel and emergency responders with additional information that may be necessary in order to administer medical attention.

8.4 SUBCONTRACTOR EXCEPTIONS

Subcontractors who will not enter the Exclusion Zone during operation, and whose activities involve no potential for exposure to site contaminants, will not be required to meet the requirements for training/medical surveillance other than site-specific training as stipulated in Section 8.2. This exception may only be granted by the CLEAN III HSM, Matt Soltis.

FIGURE 8-3

SUBCONTRACTOR MEDICAL APPROVAL FORM

For employees of _____
Company Name

Participant Name: _____ Date of Exam: _____

Part A

The above-named individual has:

1. Undergone a physical examination in accordance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120, paragraph (f) and found to be medically -

   ( ) qualified to perform work at the NAS Pensacola, work site
   ( ) not qualified to perform work at the NAS Pensacola, work site

and,

2. Undergone a physical examination as per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134(b)(10) and found to be medically -

   ( ) qualified to wear respiratory protection
   ( ) not qualified to wear respiratory protection

My evaluation has been based on the following information, as provided to me by the employer.

( ) A copy of OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 and appendices.
( ) A description of the employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposures.
( ) A list of known/suspected contaminants and their concentrations (if known).
( ) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used.
( ) Information from previous medical examinations of the employee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

Part B

I, _____, have examined _____
Physician's Name (print) Participant's Name (print)
and have determined the following information:

FIGURE 8-3
SUBCONTRACTOR MEDICAL APPROVAL FORM
PAGE TWO

1. Results of the medical examination and tests (excluding finding or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure):

   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Any detected medical conditions which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health:

   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Recommended limitations upon the employee's assigned work:

   _____
   _____
   _____

I have informed this participant of the results of this medical examination and any medical conditions which require further examination of treatment.

Based on the information provided to me, and in view of the activities and hazard potentials involved at the NAS Pensacola work site, this participant

( ) may
( ) may not

perform his/her assigned task.

Physician's Signature _____

Address _____

Phone Number _____

NOTE: Copies of test results are maintained and available at:

_____
Address

FIGURE 8-4

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE LETTER

The following statements must be typed on company letterhead and signed by an officer of the company:

LOGO
XYZ CORPORATION
555 E. 5th Street
Nowheresville, Kansas 55555

Month, day, year

Mr. Gerry Walker
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.
Task Order Manager
1401 Oven Park Drive, Suite 102
Tallahassee, Florida, 32312

Subject: HAZWOPER Training for NAS Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Walker:

As an officer of XYZ Corporation, I hereby state that the persons listed below participate in a medical surveillance program meeting the requirements contained in paragraph (f) of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910.120, entitled "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. I further state that the persons listed below have had physical examinations under this program within the past 12 months and that they have been cleared, by a license physician, to perform hazardous waste site work and to wear positive- and negative-pressure respiratory protection. I also state that, to my knowledge, no person listed below has any medical restriction that would preclude him/her from working at the NAS Pensacola facility.

LIST OF FULL NAMES OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS HERE.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (555) 555-5555

Sincerely,

(Name and Title of Company Officer)

9.0 SITE CONTROL

This section outlines the means by which TtNUS will delineate work zones and use these work zones in conjunction with decontamination procedures to prevent the spread of contaminants into previously unaffected areas of the site. It is anticipated that a three-zone approach will be used during work at this site: Exclusion Zone, Contamination Reduction Zone, and Support Zone. It is also anticipated that this control measure will be used to control access to site work areas. Use of such controls will restrict the general public, minimize potentials for the spread of contaminants and to protect individuals who are not cleared to enter the work areas.

9.1 EXCLUSION ZONE

The Exclusion Zone will be considered those areas of the site of known or suspected contamination. It is not anticipated that significant amounts of surface contamination are in the proposed work areas of this site. It is anticipated that this will remain so until/unless contaminants are brought to the surface by intrusive activities such as drilling. Furthermore, once such activities have been completed and surface contamination has been removed, the potential for exposure is again diminished and the area can then be reclassified as part of the Contamination Reduction Zone. Therefore, the Exclusion Zones for this project will be limited to those areas if the site where active work is being performed plus so many feet surrounding the point of operation (See Table 5-1 for specific operation). The Exclusion Zone for this activity will represent the areas where the soils are disturbed through soil borings and sampling activities. Exclusion Zones will be delineated (as necessary) using barrier tape, cones and/or drive poles, and postings to inform and direct facility personnel.

9.1.1 Exclusion Zone Clearance

A pre-startup site visit will be conducted by members of the field team in an effort to identify proposed subsurface investigation locations, conduct utility clearances, and provide up-front notices concerning scheduled activities within the facility. In all cases, no subsurface activities will proceed without utility clearance. In the event that a utility is struck during a subsurface investigative activity, the Navy Engineer-in-Charge identified in Section 2.7, Table 2-1 will be notified.

When base personnel are working within the proximity of this investigation, they will be moved or their operation temporarily discontinued to protect them from potential hazards associated with this operation.

9.2 CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE

The Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) will be a buffer area between the Exclusion Zone and any area of the site where contamination is not suspected. This area will also serve as a focal point in supporting Exclusion Zone activities. This area may be delineated using barrier tape, cones, and postings to inform and direct facility personnel. Decontamination will be conducted at a central location. All equipment potentially contaminated will be bagged and taken to that location for decontamination.

9.3 SUPPORT ZONE

The Support Zone for this project will include a staging area where site vehicles will be parked, equipment will be unloaded, and where food and drink containers will be maintained. In all cases, the Support Zones will be established at areas of the site where exposure to site contaminants would not be expected during normal working conditions or foreseeable emergencies.

9.4 SAFE WORK PERMITS

All Exclusion Zone work conducted in support of this project will be performed using Safe Work Permits to guide and direct field crews on a task by task basis. An example of the Safe Work Permit to be used is illustrated in Figure 9-1. Partially completed Permits for the work to be performed are included in Attachment I. The daily meetings conducted at the site will further support these work permits. This effort will ensure all site-specific considerations and changing conditions are incorporated into the planning effort. All permits will require the signature of the FOL and/or the SSO.

Use of these permits will provide the communication line for reviewing protective measures and hazards associated with each operation. This HASP will be used as the primary reference for selecting levels of protection and control measures. The work permit will take precedence over the HASP when more conservative measures are required based on specific site conditions.

All permits will be turned into the FOL and/or the SSO upon reaching their termination period or upon completion of the task for which the permit was issued.

FIGURE 9-1
SAFE WORK PERMIT

Permit No. _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

SECTION I: General Job Scope (To be filled in by person performing work)

I. Work limited to the following (description, area, equipment used): _____

II. Names: _____

III. On-site Inspection conducted ☐ Yes ☐ No Initials of Inspector _____ _____
TtNUS

SECTION II: General Safety Requirements (To be filled in by permit issuer)

IV. Protective equipment required
Level D ☐ Level B ☐
Level C ☐ Level A ☐
Detailed on Reverse

Respiratory equipment required
Full face APR ☐
Half face APR ☐
SKA-PAC SAR ☐
Skid Rig ☐
Escape Pack ☐
SCBA ☐
Bottle Trailer ☐
None ☐

Modifications/Exceptions: _____

V. Chemicals of Concern | Action Level(s) | Response Measures

_____ | _____ | _____
_____ | _____ | _____
_____ | _____ | _____

VI. Additional Safety Equipment/Procedures

Hard-hat	☐ Yes	☐ No	Hearing Protection (Plugs/Muffs)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Safety Glasses	☐ Yes	☐ No	Safety belt/harness	☐ Yes	☐ No
Chemical/splash goggles	☐ Yes	☐ No	Radio	☐ Yes	☐ No
Splash Shield	☐ Yes	☐ No	Barricades	☐ Yes	☐ No
Splash suits/coveralls	☐ Yes	☐ No	Gloves (Type)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Steel toe Work shoes or boots	☐ Yes	☐ No	Work/rest regimen	☐ Yes	☐ No

Modifications/Exceptions: _____

VII. Procedure review with permit acceptors

	Yes	NA		Yes	NA
Safety shower/eyewash (Location & Use)	☐	☐	Emergency alarms	☐	☐
Procedure for safe job completion	☐	☐	Evacuation routes	☐	☐
Contractor tools/equipment/PPE inspected	☐	☐	Assembly points	☐	☐

VIII. Site Preparation

	Yes	No	NA
Utility Locating and Excavation Clearance completed	☐	☐	☐
Equipment and Foot Traffic Routes Cleared and Established	☐	☐	☐
Physical Hazards Barricaded and Isolated	☐	☐	☐
Emergency Equipment Staged	☐	☐	☐

IX. Additional Permits required (Hot work, confined space entry, excavation etc.). ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, complete permit required or contact Health Sciences, Pittsburgh Office

X. Special instructions, precautions: _____

Permit Issued by: _____ Permit Accepted by: _____

9.5 SITE VISITORS

Site visitors for the purpose of this document are identified as representing the following groups of individuals:

- Personnel invited to observe or participate in operations by TtNUS
- Regulatory personnel (DOD, OSHA, etc.)
- Southern Division Navy Personnel
- Other authorized visitors

It is not anticipated that this operation will result in a large number of site visitors. However, as some visitors can reasonably be expected, the following requirements will be enforced:

- All site visitors will be routed to the FOL, who will sign them in to the field logbook. Information to be recorded in the logbook will include the individual's name (proper identification required), who they represent, and purpose for the visit.

- All site visitors will be required to produce the necessary information supporting clearance onto the site. This includes information attesting to applicable training (40-hours of HAZWOPER training required for all Southern Division Navy personnel) and medical surveillance, as stipulated in Section 8 of this document. In addition, to enter the site's operational zones during planned activities, all visitors will be required to first go through site-specific training covering the topics stipulated in Section 8.2 of this document.

NOTE: All site visitors will be escorted at all times while at the site.

Following this, the site visitor will be permitted to enter the site and applicable operational areas. All visitors are required to observe the protective equipment and site restrictions in effect at the area of their visit. Any and all visitors not meeting the requirements as stipulated in this plan for site clearance will not be permitted to enter the site operational zones during planned activities. Any incidence of unauthorized site visitation will cause all onsite activities to be terminated until that visitor can be removed. Removal of unauthorized visitors will be accomplished with support from the Base Contact, if necessary. At a minimum, the Navy On-site Representative will be notified of any unauthorized visitors.

9.6 SITE SECURITY

Site security will be accomplished using TtNUS field personnel. TtNUS will retain complete control over active operational areas. As this activity takes place at Navy facilities open to public access, and along

public highways, the first line of security will take place using traffic permit restrictions, Exclusion Zone barriers, and any existing barriers at the sites to restrict the general public. The second line of security will take place at the work site referring interested parties to the FOL or designee. The FOL will serve as a focal point for all non-project interested parties, and serve as the final line of security and the primary enforcement contact.

9.7 SITE MAP

Once the areas of contamination, access routes, topography, and dispersion routes are determined, a site map will be generated and adjusted as site conditions change. When possible, these maps will be posted to illustrate up-to-date collection of contaminants and adjustment of zones and access points.

9.8 BUDDY SYSTEM

Personnel engaged in on-site activities will practice the "buddy system" to ensure the safety of all personnel involved in this operation.

9.9 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) REQUIREMENTS

TtNUS and subcontractor personnel will provide MSDSs for all chemicals brought on-site. The contents of these documents will be reviewed by the SSO with the user(s) of the chemical substances prior to any actual use or application of the substances on-site. A chemical inventory of all chemicals used at the sites will be developed using the Health and Safety Guidance Manual. The MSDSs will then be maintained in a central location (i.e., temporary office) and will be available for anyone to review upon request.

9.10 COMMUNICATION

As personnel will be working in proximity to one another during field activities, a supported means of communication between field crews members will not be necessary. External communication will be accomplished by using the telephones at predetermined and approved locations. External communication will primarily be used for the purpose of resource and emergency resource communications. Prior to the commencement of activities, the FOL will determine and arrange for telephone communications.

10.0 SPILL CONTAINMENT PROGRAM

10.1 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

It is not anticipated that bulk hazardous materials (over 55 gallons) will be handled at any given time as part of this scope of work. It is also not anticipated that such spillage would constitute a danger to human health or the environment. However, as the job progresses, the potential may exist for accumulating IDW such as decontamination fluids, soil cuttings, and purge and well development waters, in a central staging area. Once these fluids and other materials have been characterized, they can be removed from this area and properly disposed.

10.2 POTENTIAL SPILL AREAS

Potential spill areas will be periodically monitored in an ongoing attempt to prevent and control further potential contamination of the environment. Currently, limited areas are vulnerable to this hazard including:

- Resource deployment
- Waste transfer
- Central staging

It is anticipated that all IDW generated as a result of this scope of work will be containerized, labeled, and staged to await further analyses. The results of these analyses will determine the method of disposal.

10.3 LEAK AND SPILL DETECTION

To establish an early detection of potential spills or leaks, a periodic walk-around by the personnel staging or disposing of drums or in the Resource Deployment area will be conducted during working hours to visually determine that storage vessels are not leaking. If a leak is detected, the contents will be transferred, using a hand pump, into a new vessel. The leak will be collected and contained using absorbents such as Oil-Dry, vermiculite, or sand, which are stored at the vulnerable areas in a conspicuously marked drum. This used material, too, will be containerized for disposal pending analysis. All inspections will be documented in the project logbook.

10.4 PERSONNEL TRAINING AND SPILL PREVENTION

All personnel will be instructed in the procedures for initial spill prevention, containment, and collection of hazardous materials in the site-specific training. The FOL and the SSO will serve as the Spill Response Coordinators for this operation, should the need arise.

10.5 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT

The following represents the minimum equipment that may be maintained (depending on anticipated need) at the staging areas at all times for the purpose of supporting this Spill Prevention/Containment Program.

- Sand, clean fill, vermiculite, or other non combustible absorbent (Oil-dry)
- Drums (55 gallon U.N 1A2)
- Shovels, rakes, and brooms
- Container labels

10.6 SPILL CONTROL PLAN

This section describes the procedures the TtNUS field crew members will employ upon the detection of a spill or leak.

1. Notify the SSO or FOL immediately upon detection of a leak or spill. Activate emergency alerting procedures for that area to remove all non-essential personnel.

2. Employ the personal protective equipment stored at the staging area. Take immediate actions to stop the leak or spill by plugging or patching the container or raising the leak to the highest point in the vessel. Spread the absorbent material in the area of the spill, covering it completely.

3. Transfer the material to a new vessel; collect and containerize the absorbent material. Label the new container appropriately. Await analyses for treatment and disposal options.

4. Recontainerize spills, including 2 inch of top cover impacted by the spill. Await test results for treatment or disposal options.

It is not anticipated that a spill will occur that the field crew cannot handle. Should this occur, notification of the appropriate Emergency Response agencies will be carried out by the FOL or SSO in accordance with the procedures discussed in Section 2.0 of this HASP.

11.0 CONFINED-SPACE ENTRY

It is not anticipated, under the proposed scope of work, that confined space and permit-required confined space activities will be conducted. Therefore, personnel under the provisions of this HASP are not allowed, under any circumstances, to enter any confined spaces. A confined space is defined as an area which has one or more of the following characteristics:

- Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work.
- Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry).
- Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

A Permit-Required Confined Space is one that:

- Contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.
- Contains a material that has the potential to engulf an entrant.
- Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section.
- Contains any other recognized, serious, safety or health hazard.

For further information on confined space, consult the Health and Safety Guidance Manual or call the PHSO. If confined space operations are to be performed as part of the scope of work, detailed procedures and training requirements will have to be addressed.

12.0 MATERIALS AND DOCUMENTATION

The TtNUS FOL shall ensure the following materials/documents are taken to the project site and used when required.

- A complete copy of this HASP
- Health and Safety Guidance Manual
- Incident Reports
- Medical Data Sheets
- MSDSs for all chemicals brought on-site, including decon solution, fuels, sample preservations, calibration gases, etc.
- A full size OSHA Job Safety and Health Poster
- Training/Medical Surveillance Documentation Form (blank)
- Emergency Reference Form (Section 2.0, extra copy for posting)

12.1 MATERIALS TO BE POSTED OR MAINTAINED AT THE SITE

The following documentation is to be posted or maintained at the site for quick reference purposes. In situations where posting these documents is not feasible, (such as no office trailer), these documents should be separated and immediately accessible.

Chemical Inventory Listing (posted) - This list represents all chemicals brought on-site, including decontamination solutions, sample preservations, fuel, etc.. This list should be posted in a central area.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) (maintained) - The MSDSs should also be in a central area accessible to all site personnel. These documents should match all the listings on the chemical inventory list for all substances employed on-site. It is acceptable to have these documents within a central folder and the chemical inventory as the table of contents.

The OSHA Job Safety & Health Protection Poster (posted) - this poster, as directed by 29 CFR 1903.2 (a)(1), should be conspicuously posted in places where notices to employees are normally posted. Each FOL shall ensure that this poster is not defaces, altered, or covered by other material.

Site Clearance (maintained) - This list is found within the training section of the HASP (See Figure 8-2). This list identifies all site personnel, dates of training (including site-specific training), and medical surveillance. The lists indicates not only clearance but also status. If personnel do not meet these requirements, they do not enter the site while site personnel are engaged in activities.

Emergency Phone Numbers and Directions to the Hospital(s) (posted) - This list of numbers and directions will be maintained at all phone communications points and in each site vehicle.

Medical Data Sheets/Cards (maintained) - Medical Data Sheets will be filled out by on-site personnel and filed in a central location. The Medical Data Sheet will accompany any injury or illness requiring medical attention to the medical facility. A copy of this sheet or a wallet card will be given to all personnel to be carried on their person (see Attachment V)

Hearing Conservation Standard (29 CFR 1910.95) (posted) - this standard will be posted anytime hearing protection or other noise abatement procedures are employed.

Personnel Monitoring (maintained) - All results generated through personnel sampling (levels of airborne toxins, noise levels, etc.) will be posted to inform individuals of the results of that effort.

Placards and Labels (maintained) - Where chemical inventories have been separated because of quantities and incompatibilities, these areas will be conspicuously marked using Department of Transportation (DOT) placards and acceptable (Hazard Communication 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)) labels.

The purpose, as stated above, is to allow site personnel quick access to this information. Variations concerning location and methods of presentation are acceptable, providing the objection is accomplished.

13.0 ACRONYMS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLEAN	Comprehensive Long-term Environmental Action - Navy
CNS	Central Nervous System
CTO	Contract Task Order
CZR	Contamination Reduction Zone
DEET	N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide
DFM	Diesel Fuel, Marine
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
EEE	Eastern Equine Encephalitis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
eV	electron Volts
FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FOL	Field Operations Leader
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HSM	Health and Safety Manager
IDLH	Immediate Dangerous to Life or Health
IDW	Investigative-Derived Wastes
LEL/LFL	Lower Explosive Limit / Lower Flammable Limit
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NAS	Naval Air Station
NHP	Naval Hospital Pensacola
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S. Department of Labor)
PHSO	Project Health and Safety Officer
PID	Photoionization Detector
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PVC	poly vinyl chloride
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM	Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command

SSO	Site Safety Officer
SVOCs	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
TBD	To be determined
TOM	Task Order Manager
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TtNUS	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WNV	West Nile Virus

ATTACHMENT I

INJURY/ILLNESS PROCEDURE AND REPORT FORM

TETRA TECH NUS, INC.

INJURY/ILLNESS PROCEDURE
WORKER'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IF YOU ARE INJURED OR DEVELOP AN ILLNESS AS A RESULT OF YOUR EMPLOYMENT:

- If injury is minor, obtain appropriate first aid treatment.
- If injury or illness is severe or life threatening, obtain professional medical treatment at the nearest hospital emergency room.
- If incident involves a chemical exposure on a project work site, follow instructions in the Health & Safety Plan.
- Immediately report any injury or illness to your supervisor or office manager. In addition, you must contact your Human Resources representative, Marilyn Diethorn at (412) 921-8475, and the Corporate Health and Safety Manager, Matt Soltis at (412) 921-8912 within 24 hours. You will be required to complete an Injury/Illness Report (attached). You may also be required to participate in a more detailed investigation from the Health Sciences Department.
- If further medical treatment is needed, The Hartford Network Referral Unit will furnish a list of network providers customized to the location of the injured employee. These providers are to be used for treatment of Worker's Compensation injuries subject to the laws of the state in which you work. Please call Marilyn Diethorn at (412) 921-8475 for the number of the Referral Unit.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING WORKER'S COMPENSATION:

Contact your local human resources representative, corporate health and safety coordinator, or Corporate Administration in Pasadena, California, at (626) 351-4664.

Worker's compensation is a state-mandated program that provides medical and disability benefits to employees who become disabled due to job related injury or illness. Tetra Tech, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Tetra Tech or Company) pay premiums on behalf of their employees. The type of injuries or illnesses covered and the amount of benefits paid are regulated by the state worker's compensation boards and vary from state to state. Corporate Administration in Pasadena is responsible for administering the Company's worker's compensation program. The following is a general explanation of worker's compensation provided in the event that you become injured or develop an illness as a result of your employment with Tetra Tech or any of its subsidiaries. Please be aware that the term used for worker's compensation varies from state to state.

WHO IS COVERED:

All employees of Tetra Tech, whether they are on a full-time, part-time or temporary status, working in an office or in the field, are entitled to worker's compensation benefits. All employees must follow the above injury/illness reporting procedures. Consultants, independent contractors, and employees of subcontractors are <u>not</u> covered by Tetra Tech's Worker's Compensation plan.

WHAT IS COVERED:

If you are injured or develop an illness caused by your employment, worker's compensation benefits are available to you subject to the laws of the state you work in. Injuries do not have to be serious; even injuries treated by first aid practices are covered and must be reported. Please note that if you are working out-of-state and away from your home office, you are still eligible for worker's compensation benefits.

CASE NO. _____

TETRA TECH NUS, INC.
INJURY/ILLNESS PROCEDURE
WORKER'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM

To: Corporate Health and Safety Manager
Human Resource Administrator

Prepared by: _____

Position: _____

Project Name: _____

Office: _____

Project No. _____

Telephone: _____

Information Regarding Injured or Ill Employee:

Name: _____ Office: _____

Home address: _____ Gender: M ☐ F ☐ No. of dependents: _____

_____ Marital status: _____

Home telephone: _____ Date of birth: _____

Occupation (regular job title): _____ Social Security No.: _____

Department: _____

Date of Accident: _____ **Time of Accident:** _____

Location of Accident Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises Yes ☐ No ☐

Street address: _____

City, state, and zip code: _____

County: _____

Narrative Description of How Accident Occurred: (Be specific. Explain what the employee was doing and how the accident occurred.)

CASE NO. _____

Did employee die? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was employee performing regular job duties? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was safety equipment provided? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was safety equipment used? Yes ☐ No ☐
Note: Attach any police reports or related diagrams to this accident report.

Witness(es):

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Describe the Illness or Injury and Part of Body Affected:

Name the Object or Substance which Directly Injured the Employee:

Medical Treatment Required:

☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ First Aid Only

Physician's Name: _____

Address: _____

Hospital or Office Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone No.: _____

Lost Work Days:

☐ No. of Lost Work Days _____

Last Date Worked _____

Time Employee Left Work _____

Date Employee Returned to Work _____

☐ No. of Restricted Work Days _____

☐ None

Corrective Action(s) Taken by Unit Reporting the Accident:

Corrective Action Still to be Taken (by whom and when):

Name of Tetra Tech employee the injury or illness was first reported to: _____

Date of Report: _____ Time of Report: _____

	Printed Name	Signature	Telephone No.	Date
Project or Office Manager				
Site Safety Coordinator				
Injured Employee				

To be completed by Human Resources:

Date of hire: Hire date in current job:

Wage information: $ _____ per _____ (hour, day, week, or month)

Position at time of hire:

Shift hours:

State in which employee was hired:

Status: ☐ Full-time ☐ Part-time Hours per week: _____ Days per week: _____

Temporary job end date:

To be completed during report to workers' compensation insurance carrier:

Date reported: Reported by:

TeleClaim phone number:

TeleClaim account number:

Location code:

Confirmation number:

Name of contact:

Field office of claims adjuster:

ATTACHMENT II

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR UTILITY LOCATING AND EXCAVATION CLEARANCE

TETRA TECH NUS, INC.

INJURY/ILLNESS PROCEDURE
WORKER'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IF YOU ARE INJURED OR DEVELOP AN ILLNESS AS A RESULT OF YOUR EMPLOYMENT:

- If injury is minor, obtain appropriate first aid treatment.
- If injury or illness is severe or life threatening, obtain professional medical treatment at the nearest hospital emergency room.
- If incident involves a chemical exposure on a project work site, follow instructions in the Health & Safety Plan.
- Immediately report any injury or illness to your supervisor or office manager. In addition, you must contact your Human Resources representative, Marilyn Diethorn at (412) 921-8475, and the Corporate Health and Safety Manager, Matt Soltis at (412) 921-8912 within 24 hours. You will be required to complete an Injury/Illness Report (attached). You may also be required to participate in a more detailed investigation from the Health Sciences Department.
- If further medical treatment is needed, The Hartford Network Referral Unit will furnish a list of network providers customized to the location of the injured employee. These providers are to be used for treatment of Worker's Compensation injuries subject to the laws of the state in which you work. Please call Marilyn Diethorn at (412) 921-8475 for the number of the Referral Unit.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING WORKER'S COMPENSATION:

Contact your local human resources representative, corporate health and safety coordinator, or Corporate Administration in Pasadena, California, at (626) 351-4664.

Worker's compensation is a state-mandated program that provides medical and disability benefits to employees who become disabled due to job related injury or illness. Tetra Tech, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Tetra Tech or Company) pay premiums on behalf of their employees. The type of injuries or illnesses covered and the amount of benefits paid are regulated by the state worker's compensation boards and vary from state to state. Corporate Administration in Pasadena is responsible for administering the Company's worker's compensation program. The following is a general explanation of worker's compensation provided in the event that you become injured or develop an illness as a result of your employment with Tetra Tech or any of its subsidiaries. Please be aware that the term used for worker's compensation varies from state to state.

WHO IS COVERED:

All employees of Tetra Tech, whether they are on a full-time, part-time or temporary status, working in an office or in the field, are entitled to worker's compensation benefits. All employees must follow the above injury/illness reporting procedures. Consultants, independent contractors, and employees of subcontractors are <u>not</u> covered by Tetra Tech's Worker's Compensation plan.

WHAT IS COVERED:

If you are injured or develop an illness caused by your employment, worker's compensation benefits are available to you subject to the laws of the state you work in. Injuries do not have to be serious; even injuries treated by first aid practices are covered and must be reported. Please note that if you are working out-of-state and away from your home office, you are still eligible for worker's compensation benefits.

CASE NO. _____

TETRA TECH NUS, INC.
INJURY/ILLNESS PROCEDURE
WORKER'S COMPENSATION PROGRAM

To: Corporate Health and Safety Manager
Human Resource Administrator

Prepared by: _____

Position: _____

Project Name: _____

Office: _____

Project No. _____

Telephone: _____

Information Regarding Injured or Ill Employee:

Name: _____ Office: _____

Home address: _____ Gender: M ☐ F ☐ No. of dependents: _____

_____ Marital status: _____

Home telephone: _____ Date of birth: _____

Occupation (regular job title): _____ Social Security No.: _____

Department: _____

Date of Accident: _____ **Time of Accident:** _____

Location of Accident Was place of accident or exposure on employer's premises Yes ☐ No ☐

Street address: _____

City, state, and zip code: _____

County: _____

Narrative Description of How Accident Occurred: (Be specific. Explain what the employee was doing and how the accident occurred.)

CASE NO. _____

Did employee die? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was employee performing regular job duties? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was safety equipment provided? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was safety equipment used? Yes ☐ No ☐
Note: Attach any police reports or related diagrams to this accident report.

Witness(es):

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Describe the Illness or Injury and Part of Body Affected:

Name the Object or Substance which Directly Injured the Employee:

Medical Treatment Required:

☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ First Aid Only

Physician's Name: _____

Address: _____

Hospital or Office Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone No.: _____

Lost Work Days:

☐ No. of Lost Work Days _____

Last Date Worked _____

Time Employee Left Work _____

Date Employee Returned to Work _____

☐ No. of Restricted Work Days _____

☐ None

Corrective Action(s) Taken by Unit Reporting the Accident:

Corrective Action Still to be Taken (by whom and when):

Name of Tetra Tech employee the injury or illness was first reported to: _____

Date of Report: _____ Time of Report: _____

	Printed Name	Signature	Telephone No.	Date
Project or Office Manager				
Site Safety Coordinator				
Injured Employee				

To be completed by Human Resources:

Date of hire: Hire date in current job:

Wage information: $ _____ per _____ (hour, day, week, or month)

Position at time of hire:

Shift hours:

State in which employee was hired:

Status: ☐ Full-time ☐ Part-time Hours per week: _____ Days per week: _____

Temporary job end date:

To be completed during report to workers' compensation insurance carrier:

Date reported: Reported by:

TeleClaim phone number:

TeleClaim account number:

Location code:

Confirmation number:

Name of contact:

Field office of claims adjuster:

ATTACHMENT III

EQUIPMENT INSPECTION CHECKLIST

EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

COMPANY:_____ **UNIT NO.**_____

FREQUENCY: Inspect daily, document prior to use and as repairs are needed.

Inspection Date: ____/____/____ Time: _____ Equipment Type:_____
(e.g., bulldozer)

	Good	Need Repair	N/A
Tires or tracks	☐	☐	☐
Hoses and belts	☐	☐	☐
Cab, mirrors, safety glass	☐	☐	☐
- Turn signals, lights, brake lights, etc. (front/rear) for equipment approved for highway use?	☐	☐	☐
- Is the equipment equipped with audible back-up alarms and back-up lights?	☐	☐	☐
Horn and gauges	☐	☐	☐
Brake condition (dynamic, park, etc.)	☐	☐	☐
Fire extinguisher (Type/Rating -_____)	☐	☐	☐
Fluid Levels:			
- Engine oil	☐	☐	☐
- Transmission fluid	☐	☐	☐
- Brake fluid	☐	☐	☐
- Cooling system fluid	☐	☐	☐
- Windshield wipers	☐	☐	☐
- Hydraulic oil	☐	☐	☐
Oil leak/lube	☐	☐	☐
Coupling devices and connectors	☐	☐	☐
Exhaust system	☐	☐	☐
Blade/boom/ripper condition	☐	☐	☐
Accessways: Frame, hand holds, ladders, walkways (non-slip surfaces), guardrails?	☐	☐	☐
Power cable and/or hoist cable	☐	☐	☐
Steering (standard and emergency)	☐	☐	☐

Safety Guards:

	Yes	No
– Around rotating apparatus (belts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, flywheels, chains) all points of operations protected from accidental contact?_____	☐	☐
– Hot pipes and surfaces exposed to accidental contact?_____	☐	☐
– All emergency shut offs have been identified and communicated to the field crew?_____	☐	☐
– Have emergency shutoffs been field tested? _____	☐	☐
– Results?_____	☐	☐
– Are any structural members bent, rusted, or otherwise show signs of damage?_____	☐	☐
– Are fueling cans used with this equipment approved type safety cans?_____	☐	☐

- Have the attachments designed for use (as per manufacturer's recommendation) with this equipment been inspected and are considered suitable for use?_____ ❒ ❒

Portable Power Tools:

- Tools and Equipment in Safe Condition?_____ ❒ ❒
- Saw blades, grinding wheels free from recognizable defects (grinding wheels have been sounded)? ❒ ❒
- Portable electric tools properly grounded?_____ ❒ ❒
- Damage to electrical power cords?_____ ❒ ❒
- Blade guards in place?_____ ❒ ❒
- Components adjusted as per manufacturers recommendation?_____ ❒ ❒

Cleanliness:

- Overall condition (is the decontamination performed prior to arrival on-site considered acceptable)?_____
- Where was this equipment used prior to its arrival on site?_____
- Site Contaminants of concern at the previous site?_____
- Inside debris (coffee cups, soda cans, tools and equipment) blocking free access to foot controls?_____

Operator Qualifications (as applicable for all heavy equipment):

- Does the operator have proper licensing where applicable, (e.g., CDL)?_____
- Does the operator, understand the equipments operating instructions?_____
- Is the operator experienced with this equipment? _____
- Does the operator have emotional and/or physical limitations which would prevent him/her from performing this task in a safe manner?_____
- Is the operator 21 years of age or more?_____

Identification:

- Is a tagging system available, for positive identification, for tools removed from service?___

Additional Inspection Required Prior to Use On-Site

	Yes	No
- Does equipment emit noise levels above 90 decibels?	❒	❒
- If so, has an 8-hour noise dosimetry test been performed?	❒	❒

- Results of noise dosimetry:_____
- Defects and repairs needed:_____
- General Safety Condition: _____
- Operator or mechanic signature:_____

Approved for Use: ❒ Yes ❒ No

_____
Site Safety Officer Signature

ATTACHMENT IV

SAFE WORK PERMITS

SAFE WORK PERMIT FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION ACTIVITES

Permit No. _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

SECTION I: General Job Scope

I. Work limited to the following (description, area, equipment used): Mobilization and Demobilization activities

II. Required Monitoring Instrument(s): None required.

III. Field Crew: _____

IV. On-site Inspection conducted ☐ Yes ☐ No Initials of Inspector _____ _____ TtNUS

SECTION II: General Safety Requirements (To be filled in by permit issuer)

IV. Protective equipment required

Level D ☒ Level B ☐
Level C ☐ Level A ☐
Detailed on Reverse

Respiratory equipment required

Full face APR	☐	Escape Pack	☐
Half face APR	☐	SCBA	☐
SKA-PAC SAR	☐	Bottle Trailer	☐
Skid Rig	☐	None	☒

Modifications/Exceptions: Minimum requirement include sleeved shirt and long pants, safety shoes, and safety glasses.

V. Chemicals of Concern

Chemicals of Concern	Action Level(s)	Response Measures
None anticipated		

VI. Additional Safety Equipment/Procedures

Hard-hat	☐ Yes	☒ No	Hearing Protection (Plugs/Muffs)	☐ Yes	☒ No
Safety Glasses	☒ Yes	☐ No	Safety belt/harness	☐ Yes	☒ No
Chemical/splash goggles	☐ Yes	☒ No	Radio	☐ Yes	☒ No
Splash Shield	☐ Yes	☒ No	Barricades	☐ Yes	☒ No
Splash suits/coveralls	☐ Yes	☒ No	Gloves (Type - Nitrile)	☐ Yes	☐ No
Steel toe Work shoes or boots	☒ Yes	☐ No	Work/rest regimen	☐ Yes	☒ No

Modifications/Exceptions: Safety glasses will be required if eye hazard are present. Reflective vests for high traffic areas. Tyvek coverall if there is a potential for soiling work cloths.

VII. Procedure review with permit acceptors

	Yes	NA		Yes	NA
Safety shower/eyewash (Location & Use)	☒	☐	Emergency alarms	☒	☐
Procedure for safe job completion	☐	☒	Evacuation routes	☒	☐
Contractor tools/equipment/PPE inspected	☐	☒	Assembly points	☒	☐

VIII. Equipment Preparation

	Yes	NA
Equipment drained/depressurized	☐	☒
Equipment purged/cleaned	☐	☒
Isolation checklist completed	☐	☒
Electrical lockout required/field switch tested	☐	☒
Blinds/misalignments/blocks & bleeds in place	☐	☒
Hazardous materials on walls/behind liners considered	☐	☒

IX. Additional Permits required (Hot work, confined space entry, excavation etc.) ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, complete permit required or contact Health Sciences, Pittsburgh Office

X. Special instructions, precautions: Obtain MSDS for chemicals brought on site and review them for any additional PPE requirements. Use safe lifting practices. Preview work locations for slip, trip, fall and other hazards that need to be communicated to field personnel.

Permit Issued by: _____ Permit Accepted by: _____

Job Completed by: _____ Date: _____

SAFE WORK PERMIT FOR DECONTAMINATION ACTIVITIES

Permit No. _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

SECTION I: General Job Scope

I. Work limited to the following (description, area, equipment used): Decontamination activities.

II. Required Monitoring Instrument(s): PID w/ 10.2 eV lamp or FID

III. Field Crew: _____

IV. On-site Inspection conducted ☐ Yes ☐ No Initials of Inspector _____ _____ TtNUS

SECTION II: General Safety Requirements (To be filled in by permit issuer)

IV. Protective equipment required

Level D ☒ Level B ☐
Level C ☐ Level A ☐
Detailed on Reverse

Respiratory equipment required

Full face APR	☐	Escape Pack	☐
Half face APR	☐	SCBA	☐
SKA-PAC SAR	☐	Bottle Trailer	☐
Skid Rig	☐	None	☒

Modifications/Exceptions: Minimum requirement include sleeved shirt and long pants, safety shoes, and surgical style gloves and safety glasses.

V. Chemicals of Concern: Site contaminants include VOC and SVOCs (from diesel fuel)

Action Level(s): Any sustained reading >1 ppm above background in worker breathing zones.

Response Measures: Suspend site activities and report to an unaffected area.

VI. Additional Safety Equipment/Procedures

Hard-hat	☐ Yes ☒ No		Hearing Protection (Plugs/Muffs)	☐ Yes	☒ No
Safety Glasses	☒ Yes ☐ No		Safety belt/harness	☐ Yes	☒ No
Chemical/splash goggles	☐ Yes ☒ No		Radio	☐ Yes	☒ No
Splash Shield	☐ Yes ☒ No		Barricades	☐ Yes	☒ No
Splash suits/coveralls	☐ Yes ☒ No		Gloves (Type - Nitrile)	☒ Yes	☐ No
Steel toe Work shoes or boots	☒ Yes ☐ No		Work/rest regimen	☐ Yes	☒ No

Modifications/Exceptions: Tyvek coveralls if there is a potential for soiling work cloths and/or chemical-resistant coveralls (Saranex) if the potential for saturating work cloths exists. Face shield if heavy equipment is decontaminated. Face shield and hearing protection if pressure washers are used.

VII. Procedure review with permit acceptors

	Yes	NA		Yes	NA
Safety shower/eyewash (Location & Use)	☒	☐	Emergency alarms	☒	☐
Procedure for safe job completion	☐	☒	Evacuation routes	☒	☐
Contractor tools/equipment/PPE inspected	☐	☒	Assembly points	☒	☐

VIII. Equipment Preparation

	Yes	NA
Equipment drained/depressurized	☐	☒
Equipment purged/cleaned	☐	☒
Isolation checklist completed	☐	☒
Electrical lockout required/field switch tested	☐	☒
Blinds/misalignments/blocks & bleeds in place	☐	☒
Hazardous materials on walls/behind liners considered	☐	☒

IX. Additional Permits required (Hot work, confined space entry, excavation etc.). ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, complete permit required or contact Health Sciences, Pittsburgh Office

X. Special instructions, precautions: Potential exposures via skin contact and hand to mouth activities will be prevent through the use of PPE and appropriate decontamination and personal hygiene practices.

Permit Issued by: _____ Permit Accepted by: _____

Job Completed by: _____ Date: _____

SAFE WORK PERMIT FOR IDW HANDLING ACTIVITIES

Permit No. _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

SECTION I: General Job Scope

I. Work limited to the following (description, area, equipment used): IDW handling activities.

II. Required Monitoring Instrument(s): PID w/ 10.2 eV lamp or FID

III. Field Crew: _____

IV. On-site Inspection conducted ☐ Yes ☐ No Initials of Inspector _____ _____
TtNUS

SECTION II: General Safety Requirements (To be filled in by permit issuer)

IV. Protective equipment required
Level D ☒ Level B ☐
Level C ☐ Level A ☐
Detailed on Reverse

Respiratory equipment required
Full face APR ☐
Half face APR ☐
SKA-PAC SAR ☐
Skid Rig ☐
Escape Pack ☐
SCBA ☐
Bottle Trailer ☐
None ☒

Modifications/Exceptions: Minimum requirement include sleeved shirt and long pants, safety shoes, surgical style gloves and safety glasses.

V. Chemicals of Concern | Action Level(s) | Response Measures

Chemicals of Concern	Action Level(s)	Response Measures
Site contaminants include VOC and SVOCs (from diesel fuel)	Any sustained reading >1 ppm above background in worker breathing zones.	Suspend site activities and report to an unaffected area.

VI. Additional Safety Equipment/Procedures

Hard-hat	☐ Yes ☒ No	Hearing Protection (Plugs/Muffs)	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Safety Glasses	☒ Yes ☐ No	Safety belt/harness	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Chemical/splash goggles	☐ Yes ☒ No	Radio	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Splash Shield	☐ Yes ☒ No	Barricades	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Splash suits/coveralls	☐ Yes ☒ No	Gloves (Type - Nitrile)	☒ Yes ☐ No		
Steel toe Work shoes or boots	☒ Yes ☐ No	Work/rest regimen	☐ Yes ☒ No		

Modifications/Exceptions: Tyvek coveralls if there is a potential for soiling work cloths and/or chemical-resistant coveralls (Saranex) if the potential for saturating work cloths exists. Hard hat and hearing protection if heavy equipment is decontaminated.

VII. Procedure review with permit acceptors

	Yes	NA		Yes	NA
Safety shower/eyewash (Location & Use)	☒	☐	Emergency alarms	☒	☐
Procedure for safe job completion	☐	☒	Evacuation routes	☒	☐
Contractor tools/equipment/PPE inspected	☐	☒	Assembly points	☒	☐

VIII. Equipment Preparation

	Yes	NA
Equipment drained/depressurized	☐	☒
Equipment purged/cleaned	☐	☒
Isolation checklist completed	☐	☒
Electrical lockout required/field switch tested	☐	☒
Blinds/misalignments/blocks & bleeds in place	☐	☒
Hazardous materials on walls/behind liners considered	☐	☒

IX. Additional Permits required (Hot work, confined space entry, excavation etc.) ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, complete permit required or contact Health Sciences, Pittsburgh Office

X. Special instructions, precautions: Potential exposures via skin contact and hand to mouth activities will be prevented through the use of PPE and appropriate decontamination and personal hygiene practices. Use proper lifting techniques particularly when handling heavy and awkward objects like drums. Appropriately label all IDW containers.

Permit Issued by: _____ Permit Accepted by: _____

Job Completed by: _____ Date: _____

SAFE WORK PERMIT FOR
WELL ABANDONMENT ACTIVITIES

Permit No. _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

SECTION I: General Job Scope

I. Work limited to the following (description, area, equipment used): Well abandonment activities.

II. Required Monitoring Instrument(s): PID w/ 10.2 eV lamp or FID

III. Field Crew: _____

IV. On-site Inspection conducted ☐ Yes ☐ No Initials of Inspector _____ _____ TtNUS

SECTION II: General Safety Requirements (To be filled in by permit issuer)

IV. Protective equipment required
Level D ☒ Level B ☐
Level C ☐ Level A ☐
Detailed on Reverse

Respiratory equipment required
Full face APR ☐ Escape Pack ☐
Half face APR ☐ SCBA ☐
SKA-PAC SAR ☐ Bottle Trailer ☐
Skid Rig ☐ None ☒

Modifications/Exceptions: Minimum requirement include sleeved shirt and long pants, safety shoes, and surgical style gloves and safety glasses. Tyvek or chemical resistant coveralls will be used when there is a potential for soiling or saturating work clothing. Hard hat and hearing protection will be required if work involves the use of heavy equipment.

V. Chemicals of Concern	Action Level(s)	Response Measures
Site contaminants include VOC and SVOCs (from diesel fuel)	Any sustained reading >1 ppm above background in worker breathing zones.	Suspend site activities and report to an unaffected area.

VI. Additional Safety Equipment/Procedures

Hard-hat	☐ Yes ☐ No	Hearing Protection (Plugs/Muffs)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Safety Glasses	☒ Yes ☐ No	Safety belt/harness	☐ Yes ☒ No
Chemical/splash goggles	☐ Yes ☒ No	Radio	☐ Yes ☒ No
Splash Shield	☐ Yes ☒ No	Barricades	☐ Yes ☒ No
Splash suits/coveralls	☐ Yes ☐ No	Gloves (Type - Nitrile)	☒ Yes ☐ No
Steel toe Work shoes or boots	☒ Yes ☐ No	Work/rest regimen	☐ Yes ☒ No

Modifications/Exceptions: Safety glasses will be required if eye hazard are present. Reflective vests for high traffic areas. Tyvek coverall if there is a potential for soiling work cloths.

VII.

Procedure review with permit acceptors	Yes	NA		Yes	NA
Safety shower/eyewash (Location & Use)	☒	☐	Emergency alarms	☒	☐
Procedure for safe job completion	☐	☒	Evacuation routes	☒	☐
Contractor tools/equipment/PPE inspected	☐	☒	Assembly points	☒	☐

VIII. Equipment Preparation

	Yes	NA
Equipment drained/depressurized	☐	☒
Equipment purged/cleaned	☐	☒
Isolation checklist completed	☐	☒
Electrical lockout required/field switch tested	☐	☒
Blinds/misalignments/blocks & bleeds in place	☐	☒
Hazardous materials on walls/behind liners considered	☐	☒

IX. Additional Permits required (Hot work, confined space entry, excavation etc.) ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, complete permit required or contact Health Sciences, Pittsburgh Office

X. Special instructions, precautions: Based on available data, site contaminants are not anticipated to be present at detectable concentrations in worker breathing zones. Potential exposures via skin contact and hand to mouth activities will be prevented through the use of PPE and appropriate decontamination and personal hygiene practices. Avoid areas of known or suspected insect/animal nesting or habitat.

Permit Issued by: _____ Permit Accepted by: _____

Job Completed by: _____ Date: _____

SAFE WORK PERMIT FOR MULTI-MEDIA SAMPLING

Permit No. _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

SECTION I: General Job Scope

I. Work limited to the following (description, area, equipment used): Groundwater sampling and associated activities

II. Required Monitoring Instrument(s): PID w/ 10.2 eV lamp or FID

III. Field Crew: _____

IV. On-site Inspection conducted ☐ Yes ☐ No Initials of Inspector _____ _____ TtNUS

SECTION II: General Safety Requirements (To be filled in by permit issuer)

IV. Protective equipment required

Level D ☒ Level B ☐
Level C ☐ Level A ☐
Detailed on Reverse

Respiratory equipment required

Full face APR	☐	Escape Pack	☐
Half face APR	☐	SCBA	☐
SKA-PAC SAR	☐	Bottle Trailer	☐
Skid Rig	☐	None	☒

Modifications/Exceptions: Minimum requirement include sleeved shirt and long pants, safety shoes, and surgical style gloves. Coveralls and snake chaps will be worn near insect/snake areas

V. Chemicals of Concern

Chemicals of Concern	Action Level(s)	Response Measures
Site contaminants include VOC and SVOCs (from diesel fuel)	Any sustained reading >1 ppm above background in worker breathing zones.	Suspend site activities and report to an unaffected area.

VI. Additional Safety Equipment/Procedures

Hard-hat	☐ Yes	☒ No	Hearing Protection (Plugs/Muffs)	☐ Yes	☒ No
Safety Glasses	☐ Yes	☐ No	Safety belt/harness	☐ Yes	☒ No
Chemical/splash goggles	☐ Yes	☒ No	Radio	☐ Yes	☒ No
Splash Shield	☐ Yes	☒ No	Barricades	☐ Yes	☒ No
Splash suits/coveralls	☐ Yes	☒ No	Gloves (Type - Nitrile)	☒ Yes	☐ No
Steel toe Work shoes or boots	☒ Yes	☐ No	Work/rest regimen	☐ Yes	☒ No

Modifications/Exceptions: Safety glasses will be required if eye hazard are present. Reflective vests for high traffic areas. Tyvek coverall if there is a potential for soiling work cloths.

VII. Procedure review with permit acceptors

	Yes	NA		Yes	NA
Safety shower/eyewash (Location & Use)	☒	☐	Emergency alarms	☒	☐
Procedure for safe job completion	☐	☒	Evacuation routes	☒	☐
Contractor tools/equipment/PPE inspected	☐	☒	Assembly points	☒	☐

VIII. Equipment Preparation

	Yes	NA
Equipment drained/depressurized	☐	☒
Equipment purged/cleaned	☐	☒
Isolation checklist completed	☐	☒
Electrical lockout required/field switch tested	☐	☒
Blinds/misalignments/blocks & bleeds in place	☐	☒
Hazardous materials on walls/behind liners considered	☐	☒

IX. Additional Permits required (Hot work, confined space entry, excavation etc.) ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, complete permit required or contact Health Sciences, Pittsburgh Office

X. Special instructions, precautions: Based on available data, site contaminants are not anticipated to be present at detectable concentrations in worker breathing zones. Potential exposures via skin contact and hand to mouth activities will be prevent through the use of PPE and appropriate decontamination and personal hygiene practices. Avoid areas of known or suspected insect/animal nesting or habitat.

Permit Issued by: _____ Permit Accepted by: _____

Job Completed by: _____ Date: _____

ATTACHMENT V

MEDICAL DATA SHEET

MEDICAL DATA SHEET

This Medical Data Sheet must be completed by all on-site personnel and kept in the command post during the conduct of site operations. This data sheet will accompany any personnel when medical assistance is needed or if transport to hospital facilities is required.

Project _____

Name _____ Home Telephone _____

Address _____

Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Name of Next Kin _____

Drug or other Allergies _____

Particular Sensitivities _____

Do You Wear Contacts? _____

Provide a Checklist of Previous Illnesses or Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals _____

_____

_____

What medications are you presently using? _____

_____

_____

Do you have any medical restrictions? _____

_____

_____

Name, Address, and Phone Number of personal physician: _____

_____

_____

_____

I am the individual described above. I have read and understand this HASP.

_____ _____

Signature Date